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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV. NO. 69 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
26th March	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia . ..	8000	.... ..	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	.... ..	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Kashmir ..	7000	.... ..	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia. ..	7000	.... ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo	Tons.
27th March	Namur . ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin . ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara . ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
21st Mar.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
24th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi (for Persian Gulf passengers only)
6th April.	Dilwara ..	East Africa via Seychelles

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetororu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru .	S. Kusuibiki	5280	7th April	29th April.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th ,,	18th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

88-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B 7

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th ,, ,,
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Kassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person, will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Heilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3459

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians. Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.

Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1060

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1916, for the post of MATE of Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non-pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials, with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and will be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, 28th February, 1916. 1063

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE—PANTHER CUB 10 months. Price Rs. 75 or nearest offer. Apply to Rev. A. DAHLGREN, NAVAPUR, W. Khandesh. 3545

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 35 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FINEST EVAPORATED APPLE AND PEAR RINGS at Rs. 7 per 8 lbs. or Rs 2 per 2 lbs. by V. P. Post all charges included. Apply to A. H. LEE. Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. 3495

FOR SALE.—One complete Cummin's Patent COTTON BALING PRESS with Pumping Engine in good working order at Meerut City. Dismantling and packing to be done by buyers. For terms and further particulars Apply to:—
MANAGING AGENT,
The Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 3542

REMOVAL CLEARANCE.—238 pairs of Tan Pebble Grain Albert Slippers, bark tanned soles, screwed on, medium toes, in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 1030

TWO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanouli Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1039

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanaad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th March 1916, for the supply during the three official years ending 31st March 1919, of miscellaneous articles of stationery and drawing materials of which samples available can be seen, on application, at his office, Town Hall, where forms of Tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement, can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY,
Town Hall,
Bombay, 10th March 1916. 3469

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—

Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.
For further particulars apply:—
Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 183, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th March 1916. 3525.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY", Bombay

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C 8

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

ORNAMENTS ON VIEW.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of Jimbabai, daughter of Abdul Rahim Haji Ebrahim, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a minor under the age of 18 years.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above matter by the High Court, of Bombay and in pursuance of the order dated the 19th day of February, 1916, made therein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp, sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms in Bank Street Fort the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments viz:—

Gold Ornaments, such as ekdanya, Jadav tulsipat Cutch jarmer, jumnu, molimala, chid, mandlia har with manj, gold mandlia danitiklo, hausali Jadav chhokhi toda with lakh, kanian with lakh farun, Jadav hasar, patli, Jadav vindo hathali, kada Jadav patli, Jadav kanful, jadav siri, small jadav kanful, katak fashion siri, plain siri danitiklo, rings, ruby pearl and turquoise rings jadav jantania, hirasinkli, putalo, gold ear-rings jadav bundha, plain bundha, nandali, sari sankli jadav sankli, patta, jadav jumak jadav siri ,gok, plain nosa siri, jadav debu, gold buttons with sankli, earrings, hirasankli putli, watch chains, imitation emeraids and rubies in silver box pearl kada, gold pieces, loose small pearls and spectacles.

Silver ornaments, such as toda, pauiar, athsia, ger janjar, farun, glasses, cups, gulabdani, thalo, gini, dabli sumdani, huok and jumkho.

Full payment in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the ornaments are on view.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the said Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, soliciors, at their office in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, at Gowalia Tank Road.

Under instructions from the owner, BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract), the undermentioned piece of Valuable Level Land, suitable for erecting Residential Quarters, Schools, Motor Works, Godowns, etc., within easy reach of tram and train.

TITLE ABOUT 125 YEARS OLD.

To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY, the 26th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Freehold level land situate, at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3378 (1-2), and Street Nos. 33—35 and 35A, containing by admeasurement 3,636, three thousand six hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey Nos. 1/7655, 4/7055, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the late Mrs. Muncherji Edulji Adenwalla, and on the West partly by the property formerly of Mr. M. N. Kirtikar, and now of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, and partly by the property of Messrs. L. P. DeSouza and Sons, on the North by the property known as "Shastri Hall," and on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and partly used as the playground of the Proprietary and Fort High School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. P. N. Wadia, at the Office of "The Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 13/2," Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1916.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction on the premises of the said Factory at 12 noon on MONDAY, 27th March, 1916, a large quantity of the following metals and stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

Brass boring, brass cutting, brass pig, brass scrap, cupronickel white (without traces of lead), cupronickel black (with traces of lead) gunmetal scrap, iron wrought scrap, steel mild scrap, steel tool scrap, tin scrap, boxes ammunition, miscellaneous items of tools, etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneer.
94, Main Street, Poona.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE of 501 Bags of Java Superior Soft Sugar, ex. S.S. "Pundit."

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomed Sooleman Kaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock (S. T.), at No. 12-13, Shed, Victoria Docks, the following:—

R S—Made in Java—Begbie—Bombay—501 bags of Java superior soft sugar, ex. s.s. Pundit, and lying at No. 1213, Shed, Victoria Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, on SUNDAY, 26th March 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 26th March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow, No. 63 Warden Road, (a little distant from the Battery, Mahaluxmi), very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made teakwood and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, phonograph, fire resisting safes, hall lamps, gas chandeliers of 3 12 lights, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, towel horse, etc., etc.

The property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
GREAT DRAMA PROGRAMME.

A popular hit

"THE PRICE OF A KISS"

A Three-reel drama of intense interest. A woman's fidelity is doubted by her husband owing to the attentions of the squire's son, but when war breaks out she is given the opportunity of proving her devotion to her wounded husband by any act of supreme heroism.

Splendid story of the stage:

"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"

How a woman became an actress in order to help her husband, who has been badly injured by an explosion.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE ARTS OF CRIMINALS WILL ABSTAIN FROM ATTENDING CINEMA SHOWS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BECAUSE THEY WILL BE DISAPPOINTED IN NOT FINDING THERE ANYTHING TO INTEREST THEM.

Prices —Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY 21st MARCH.
BANK HOLIDAY.
MORNING SESSION 9 to 11
WITH BAND
EVENING & NIGHT SESSIONS
WILL BE AS USUAL.
SATURDAY 25th MARCH.
SPORTS ON SKATES.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will perform
On Wednesday the 22nd March 1916
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
the popular Comedy
SHARADA
and
On Thursday 23rd March 1916
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
Specially for the students come for the Matriculation examination,
the well known
MANAPAMAN
PRICES AS USUAL
Plan and booking of seats at the Theatre and at Mandali's residence, Vithal Sayanna's building, Sandhurst Road.
Intending visitors are requested to reserve seats in advance to avoid disappointment.

AMUSEMENTS

Episode 21. THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE— Episode 22.

"THE SUPER SERIAL"
ALSO
7th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS?
"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
The latest and most popular song "Elaine, my moving picture Queen" As. 6 each, can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY: POPULAR PRICES,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY! 6-30 AND 9-45 TWICE NIGHTLY!
Maurice E. Bandman presents
THE GREAT GOLDIN!
The World Master of Modern Magic.
TO-NIGHT. New Illusions will be presented for the first time in Bombay.
"THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET" OR "THE WITCH DOOR."
ANOTHER GREAT MYSTERY. "THE HAUNTED ALMIRAH."
The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—
"THE TIGER GOD"
A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.
PRICES.—At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY MATINEE
5-15 (S. T.)
LAST INSTALMENT
THE BROKEN COIN
Rs. 1,000. Drawing Dates:
27th, 28th, 29th & 30th March.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

Varieties of Choicest well-known ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY SOAPS
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.
Up-country Orders by V.P.P.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS
DINSHAW & Co.,
General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commision Agents.
No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
98, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station
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KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S A Kulkarni & Co
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A H Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A H Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A H. Wheeler & Co
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office
NAGPUR.—A H Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A H Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A H Wheeler & Co
RUTLAM.—A H Wheeler & Co
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A H Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram Kellapia.
SURAT.—A H Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Ware
WADHWAN.—A H Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York May	11.94+2
Futures at New York July	12.13+4
Spot Cotton at New York	11.95 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.0+6
Futures at New Orleans May	11.82+8
Futures at New Orleans July	12.03+8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛
Demand Bills	4.76-35
Silver Commercial Bars	57

CORRECTION.

London, Mar. 18th.

Total Cotton in Sight ..Bales. 10,203,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 3/16 Unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
,, 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£645,000
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 4,00,000 @ ⅛	5/32.
Paper 2½%	57½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcds.	28.45 unchgd.

Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, March 18th.

3½ % 1925—1928	87½+⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£96⅛+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Mar. 18th.

WHEAT

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Not offered.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sailer unchgd. 66/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. May quoted 55

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April London Sellers unchgd. 78/6

Toria Rapeseed March. 70/6

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 17th.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers Unchgd. 77/6

London, Mar 18th.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers 77/6

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Sellers unchgd. 71

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal unchanged £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£129
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£107½
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie.	£6-7-6

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure March-April Sellers.	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/7

London, Mar. 17th

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	18/9
August-October	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
March-April	18/10½
August-October	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	20/6
August-October	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	20/7½
August-October	19/4½

Unchgd.

London, Mar. 18th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April.	18/9
August-October	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi	
March-April.	18/10½
August-October	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.	
Mar.-April	20/6
Aug.-Oct.	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20/7½
Aug.-Oct.	19/4½

BEGG'S WHISKY

By Special Appointment

TO

H. M. THE KING.

The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from

(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,

Opposite Crawford Market,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	284	225 / 281½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	225 / ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	225	213½ / ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	219	.. / ..	,,
M. G. Khandesh	246/7	233 / ..	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hingangaut	274	.. / ..	,,
M. G. Nagpore	274	.. / ..	,,
M G Akola Khgm.	257½	.. / ..	,,
Do.	262½	.. / ..	May ,, 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	.. / ..	..
M G. Broach	282	.. / ..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	.. / ..	287 A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	295	.. / ..	,,
H. G. Miraj	..	.. / ..	315 ,,
H G. Compta	..	.. / ..	310 ,,
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	.. / ..	312/3 ,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of cotton, wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th March 1916:—

Cotton	10,718 Bales
Wheat	13,612 cwts
Linseed	11,073 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,475 ,,
Ginjellyseed	7,939 ,,
Peppyseed	136 ,,
Groundnuts	4,568 ,,
Castorseed	3,026 ,,
Rice	7,520 ,,
Myrabollams	4,531 ,,
Cottonseed	9,807 ,,
Mowraseed	488 ,,
Gram	3,094 ,,
Joowar	10,870 ,,
Barley	458 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Monday, Mar 20th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi		
Ready	4 0 0	6 7 6
Wheat White Indore		
Ready	43 8 0	6 7 0
Wheat Karachi	43 0 0	6 6 6
Wheat Seed Bombay	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed Black European Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow European Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Seed	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White Selected	45 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-20	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	39 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 15 9	
Linseed May	7 14 9	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt.
Forward April-May ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 24-8, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16d. Apl.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do. ..... 197 Nom.
60 d-s Hongkong 143½
Do. Shanghai 196½
Do. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian Do.	25-14-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Branch acknowledge the following recent donations:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 42,89,501-3-5; Subscription from West Khandesh, Rs. 35,864-14-5; Subscription from H. H. Nawab Sahib through Junagadh Centre Rs. 20,000; Subscription from Dharwar District (17th Instalment), Rs. 8,435-2-1; Subscription from East Khandesh (25th Instalment) Rs. 6,685; Subscription from Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,690-9-5; Subscription from East Khandesh (24th Instalment), Rs. 3,580-15-3; Subscription from East Khandesh (26th Instalment), Rs. 2,600; Subscription from H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda Rs. 2,000; Subscription from Officers P. W. D. for February, Rs. 960; Subscription from Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 899-13-3; Subscription from Lakhaji Raja Thakore Saheb of Rajkot (for March) Rs. 750; Subscription from Members of Bombay Gymkhana (19th Instalment), Rs. 500; Subscription from Thakor of Agur, Rs. 200; Subscription from S. N. Zimam Esq., Rs. 150; Subscription from Lodge Beauman 1069 S. C., Rs. 100; Subscription from Manager Government Central Press (18th Instalment), Rs. 54-2-1; Subscription from Mahomedan Community of Kolhapur, Rs. 50; Subscription from Major E. C. Spilsbury Rs. 31-8; Subscription from Capt. J. L. Eden Rs. 30; Subscription from Mamlatdar of Dohad Rs. 20; Subscription from Mohanlal Jivanlal Esq. Rs. 15; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 30; Total Rs. 43,78,148-4-2.

REPAIRS IN JERUSALEM.

Mr. F. G. Jannaway, in his book "Palestine and the Powers" (Elliot Stock. 3s. 6d. net), tells this incident of his visit to Jerusalem:—

"A card was handed in to us one evening at 'Olivet House,' the well-managed and homelike hotel of Mr. and Mrs. Hensman and nephew, where we were staying. On it was printed 'Isaac Nissenbaum, Clokes Pressed.' We interviewed him, and inquired the object of his coming. 'Oh,' he replied, 'I have come to clean your clothes.' Yes, they sadly needed cleaning after all the rough exploring we had been doing; but we had no others to wear while these were being cleaned; that, however, was no obstacle to 'Isaac.' 'You take them off and go to bed, and I will bring them back nicely done in two hours.' 'Isaac' was as good as his promise. No wonder the Gentile is being ousted by the Jew."

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda	100	Feb.-July.	9%	62
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,520
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	16%	1,625
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	64
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,800
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	..	5%	19½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	do.	Nil.	22
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£22½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	57
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	870
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	207½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	730
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	465
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	207½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	2,115
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	457½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	420
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	30	1 380
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	103
Cooria	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	117½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	257½
David	250	do.	20	502½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	197½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	430
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	465
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,190
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	255
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	50 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough	100	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,390
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	160
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	700
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	282½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	55	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	665
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,390
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	45	1,395
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,350
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,820
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	990
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sasson Silk ..	500	April	Nil.	2,224
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	360
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,140
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	220
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,640
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { P	500	..	Nil.	357½
	500	..	7%	64½
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15%	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	5	575
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Nil.	4
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June ..	7	83
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	8½
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	860
B. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	X.D 16½
and T. Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%	237
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	755
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	223½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	250
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	1	31½
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	145
Empire of Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	400
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	{1sh. O.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	{prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	205
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.	310
{ D	40	..	Nil.	116
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	116½
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { Old 1 0 / O. { New / Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%	105
{ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	165
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	162
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	525
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4	53
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	755
Shivrajpur Syndicate, ..	10	..	Nil.	23½
Sirdar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	70 nom.
Soundav & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Jos Mfg. Co	100	..	6	100
	75	Jan.	6%	136
Tata Iron Steel { D	30	&	Nil.	480
Co. { P	150	June	6%	160
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,130
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem 102
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	160
Telephone Co. ..		July	Rs. 4	425 X.Dis.
Treacher & Co. ..			Nil.	
T—Buyer ..	Nom-	Nominal	prices.	
CD—Cum divide		XD—Ex.d	ividend.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May..	250	4,500 nom 05
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. ..	6½	121½
Jumna Sing & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	108
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg., ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	815
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P. Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	9%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	625 X.D.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	114½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	do.	4½%	108 X.D.
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	99
Hoolargur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	115
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	46
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	95
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	111
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	165
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	575
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	110

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 20.

The disturbance in north-west India has occasioned local rain and snow in the North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and along the Punjab hills and has diminished further in activity. Rainfall has continued in Assam. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg two inches; Cherrapunji three; Silchar three quarters.

The temperature is low in Baluchistan and high in north-east India. Conditions are again becoming unsettled in Persia. Forecast:—A few falls in Kashmir and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen generally and is now in defect at night in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day at Veraval and Surat and at night in north Gujarat, Cutch and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen but is still in slight excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature has become normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north and in Baluchistan and nearly normal elsewhere in the reporting area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 20th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th Mar.)	72.1	59.0	73	..	5.24	4.90
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Mar.)	83.5	66.2	75	..	3.11	—0.66
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.4	55.7	66	..	0.43	—1.03
Rawalpindi	71.5	41.5	34	0.02	6.76	—0.70
Lahore	84.8	51.8	69	..	0.68	—2.42
Hissar	87.7	37.4	39	..	0.39	..
Ambala	83.7	60.1	62	..	1.10	—4.07
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	67.3	31	..	0.64	—0.90
Mainpuri	93.6	62.3	34	..	1.00	—1.08
Jhansi	96.4	66.8	14	..	0.56	—1.14
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	96.1	65.0	32	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.3	54.8	35	..	0.05	—1.02
Karachi	88.0	65.9	48	..	0.20	—1.22
Ajmer	86.2	60.8	35	..	0.05	—1.23
Jaipore	88.5	57.1	19	..	0.24	—1.19
Kotah	93.2	68.4	15	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	74.4	62.0	39	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTREAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.4	59.7	65	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	82.1	72.7	67	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	80.2	63.3	71	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	93.6	56.9	49	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	98.2	63.2	41	..	0.01	—0.54
Surat	92.7	65.1	65	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	95.9	62.7	26	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	97.3	59.0	11	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	91.8	?	22	..	0.08	—0.71
Indore	93.8	59.1	23	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.1	62.1	27	..	1.07	—1.38
Saugor	92.4	65.4	17	..	1.25	—0.91
Hoshangabad	97.1	61.2	32	..	1.47	—0.21
Khandwa	97.4	63.3	38	..	0.82	—0.27
Akola	102.2	70.5	16	..	1.95	—0.01
Amroati	100.6	67.3	21	..	1.02	—0.93
Nagpur	102.0	72.6	22	..	1.28	—1.09
Chanda	104.5	68.8	18	..	0.54	—1.05
Raipur	100.9	74.1	30	..	1.25	—0.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	73.3	75	.	0.09	—0.49
Ratnagiri	86.7	73.1	42	..	0.81	—0.10
Mormugao	89.2	74.6	75	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	98.1	71.8	82	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.4	57.5	33	..	0.10	—0.71
Ahmednagar	101.2	61.3	20	..	0.40	2.03
Poona	98.2	59.5	47	..	0.33	—0.80
Sholapur	101.0	67.1	22	..	1.27	—0.40
Bijapur	99.6	69 6	28	..	0.48	—0.99
Belgaum	96.7	64.0	44	..	1.70	—0.28
Ahmedabad	101.2	60.9	27	..	1.82	0.54
Nizamabad (Indore)	103.5	69.3	19	..	0.93	—0.32
Hyderabad	101.3	72.0	39	..	0.79	—1.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.9	78.1	73	..	8.17	4.78
Calicut	90.8	81.1	81	..	18.39	6.55
Cochin	92.0	78.7	34	..	9.94	—0.5a
Colombo	89.5	75.2	93	0.02	31.41	4.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	72.3	77	..	20.73	13.91
Bellary	103.3	7..5	67	..	7.28	4.83
Cuddapah	105.0	77.9	44	..	9.44	4.88
Madras	90.1	72.5	83	..	21.24	0.62
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	98.9	70.8	80	..	6.76	1.15
Trichinopoly	100.4	75.8	67	..	12.87	3.72
Negapatam	89.6	74.5	78	..	24.23	—5.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 20th 1916 was 30.071 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Is you step elastic No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. A 9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Linga	Cuthbuah	Karachi
Clan Maclachlan	Macpean	Berkenhead
Elder Branch	Richardson	Cette

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20.

Caledonia	Dowell	London &c.
Benevenue	Addison	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Montebello Grevaldi for Genoa
,, Beme Scott for

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

"Jamshedi Naoroz" Bank Holiday.

Bombay Boy Scouts Association's Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Century S. and M. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 10-45 a.m.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Cox Building, 3-30 p.m.

Broul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 24.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, ordinary monthly meeting, 7-15 p.m.; dinner 8-45 p.m.

SATURDAY Mar. 25.

Mr. C. P. da Cunha's lecture on "Joan d'Arc" at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 7 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9.45 p.m, Horace Goldin and Company.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 4, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 4 6-30 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 20.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 102—Leave:—

2nd-Lieutenant J. Dodds is granted leave out of India for 9 months from 20-3-16 to 19-12-16 both days inclusive.

Gunner W. H. Wilson, No. 2 Company, is granted 7 days leave from 20-3-16 to 26-3-16 both days inclusive.

No. 103—Inspections:—

Captain P. H. Retallack, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, proceeded to Poona on 18th March 1916, on Inspection Duty, and Annual practice in connection with No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and returned to Bombay on Sunday the 19th instant on completion of duty.

Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Officer Commanding, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, proceeded to Poona on 18th March 1916, on Inspection Duty and Annual Practice in connection with No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and returned to Bombay on Sunday the 19th instant on completion of duty.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A Regimental Meeting will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

BOMBAY, March 21.

70. Parade.—Officers will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti with belts and swords.

71. Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan opposite Headquarters, at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, March 25th Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Every member including Reservists must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing or on furnishing a medical certificate.

60. Reservists Musketry.—The rifle range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to Reservists on Tuesday, March 21st (Public Holiday) and all reservists who have to fire must attend on that day.

62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held on Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sunday March 26th. Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

73. Prize Distribution will probably take place on Friday April 14th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez on Thursday, the 16th instant.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday the 24th March, 1916, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

SAINT TUKARAM'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Giri Rao Anna Jahagirdar will deliver a public lecture on "The Life of St. Tukaram this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the above Association, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the University Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday the 24th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso Indiano Institute Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor, will deliver a lecture on "Joan d'Arc" in the hall of the Institute on Saturday next, the 25th instant, at 7 p.m. Mr. L. J. D'Souza will preside.

BAZAR-GATE OFFICE THEFT CASE.

In connection with the bag containing Rs. 4,300 belonging to Mr. Framji Palanji Talati which was reported to have been stolen on the 6th instant from the office in Bazargate Street, the Police have arrested two persons named Kalidas Anandji and Pragji Kachra, and have recovered Rs. 1,800 so far.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Fatechand Ravaldas a broker with his office in Mint Road handed to his Mehta Gangachand Lalchand on the 17th instant 24 currency notes of Rs. 1,000 and 10 of Rs. 100 for banking the amount. The mehta placed the 24 notes in his pocket and left the ten notes on the bench. When he went to the bank he remembered about them and on returning he did not find the notes there.

ACCIDENT IN A LIFT.

Victorine Mendez Raphael Nazareth and Robert Fernandez, all employed in Green's Restaurant got into the lift on the top floor on Sunday in the absence of the liftman and tried to lower it. The engine not being set, the lift at once fell down a height of 60 feet, as soon as the brake was released, and was smashed to pieces. Nazareth sustained a sprained foot, Mandez received several internal injuries and Fernandez received some slight injuries. Mandez has been retained in the hospital for treatment where they had all been taken.

CHAUFFEUR INJURED IN TRYING TO AVOID A COLLISION.

When Motor Car No. 2190 belonging to Mr. McKenzie and driven by his chauffeur Sakharam Dagdoo was coming out of the compound in Napean Sea Road, Sir Vasanji Tricumji's car No. 3953, driven by C. Charles came from the direction of Gowalia Tank. The latter in order to avoid a collision suddenly swerved his car with the result that it completely overturned. When Charles the chauffeur was taken out he complained of pain in his chest and was thereupon taken to the hospital. The car has not been much damaged.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and ten deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Saturday, an attack and a death each being reported from Mahim, Parel, Byculla, Mazagon, Kumbharwada, Market and Chukla, two attacks from Worli, two deaths from Maratha Hospital, two attacks and a death from Fort (Northern) and an attack from Mandvi and Umarkhadi. There were 23 attacks and four deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. On Friday there were 18 attacks and 14 deaths from plague, and 33 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality was 133, as compared with 57 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 115 of 1914.

INDIAN WOMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The following subscriptions and donations have been received from the undermentioned gentlemen at Panvel, Kolaba District, to the Indian Women's Aid Society Fund:—Donations:—Mr. Mirza Rs. 10; Mr. Ahmed Beg Rs. 5; Mr. Sanjan Rs. 2; Mr. Ramchunder Donajee Rs. 2; Mr. Gulabchand Ramdas Sait Re. 1; Mr. Nursook Kushal Sait Re. 1; Mr. Moolidbai Hanmanth Ram Sait Re. 1; Mr. Birdichand Nandram Sait As. 8; Mr. Madhevjee Ragoojee Sait As. 8; Mr. Jeerandram Siriram Sait Re. 1; Mr. Anandram Indraram Sait Re. 1; Mr. Bhimjee Ragojee Sait As. 4. Annual Subscriptions:—Mr. Atmaram Sait Rs. 5; Mr. Ramchunder Purani Rs. 5; Mr. Bikkum Das Gulabchand Re. 1; Mr. Askaran Maig Raj Re. 1; Mr. Purushottam Jaitha Rs. 2; Mr. Ramjee Kalianjee Rs. 2; Rs. 5 donation and Rs. 2 annual subscription have been also promised by Mr. Hunsraj Lukhmidas.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The annual general meeting of the above Institute was held at the Institute Hall on Saturday last when Dr. W. F. Pais presided.

The report of the Committee shows a general progress during the year. On the 31st December 1915, there were on the rolls 38 life members, 319 members and 68 subscribers. Besides newspapers and periodicals 1,700 works of different subjects were issued to the members during the year. A large number of new books, both Portuguese and English, have also been bought during the year. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,762-14-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,557-7-9 leaving thus a balance of Rs. 205-6-7.

The following gentlemen have been elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Messrs. Edward D'Souza, A. X. D'Souza, Amare Alvares. S. X. Vaz, J. F. Gomes, Caridade D'Souza, Agostinho des S. Pereira, S. Mascarenhas, Hon. Treasurer and J. J. Athaide, Hon. Secretary.

KIRLOSKAR DRAMATIC CO.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard presided at an interesting presentation ceremony on Sunday afternoon at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road. At the request of a committee of friends and admirers of the Kirloskar Dramatic Company and in the presence of a large gathering of European and Indian gentlemen, Mr. Sheppard presented a gold medal to Mr. Shankar Bapuji Mazumdar, the present enterprising head of the company, in appreciation of the services rendered by his Company to the Marathi stage. Mr. G. K. Gadgil in asking Mr. Sheppard to make the presentation on behalf of the committee said that during the past two years this company, which was the oldest and most respected Marathi dramatic institution of the kind in the Bombay Presidency, had passed through a very critical time, and as it had just been able to recover itself, its friends and admirers thought it desirable to mak its appreciation of the work done by the company by making this presentation. Mr. Sheppard in presenting the medal to Mr. Mazumdar, expressed the hope that the company would have a long career of usefulness. An old admirer also requested Mr. Sheppard to present Mr. Muzumdar with a gold watch.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FROM DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

As now arranged his Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi on Friday afternoon, the 31st March and there will be a gathering at the Viceregal Lodge to bid farewell to his Excellency at 5-15 p.m. before he starts, the usual Guards of honour being furnished. His Excellency's arrival at Bombay on the morning of the 2nd April will be private. The party accompanying his Excellency will comprise the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Sir James Dubouley, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell and Captains Brown and the Hon. A. Hardinge.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT ON A SHIP.

OLD OFFENDER GETS NINE MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Doran charged Ganpat Ramji and Isab Mahomed with theft and abetment.

The case for the prosecution was that at about 2 a.m. yesterday the accused were found near the cabin of Mr. J. H. Candell, fourth officer of the s. s. Arankola lying at the Alexandra Dock. The second accused was seen handing over to the first accused a typewriter with a leather case, valued at Rs. 200, and a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 15. The watchman on duty seized the first accused. The second accused ran away but was chased and arrested. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused, who had four previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second, a juvenile, to receive ten stripes.

The second accused was also charged with the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to one Rodrigues on board the steamer. He was convicted and sentenced to receive five stripes.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Anant Keshao, with driving his taxi car in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

It was alleged that Husain Ismail, a victoria driver, was going towards Wodehouse Bridge from Cuffe Parade about 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, when as he had just gone up the bridge, the accused came on the wrong side from the opposite direction, and collided with the right front wheel of the carriage. The wheel was broken and the springs bent. The accused was driving fast. Nobody was injured.

Capt. G. Carrean of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was in the accused's car at the time of the occurrence said that accusrd was driving fast, drove on the wrong side of the road and collided with the complainant's carriage. There were two carriages coming up, one of which was behind them. He could not say if the accused was drunk. The accused swerved to the right. There was nothing to his left. He saw no person in front of the acused's car.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BILL COLLECTOR SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Nagindas Harkisandas with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 825, belonging to his master Joosab Haji. The case for the prosecution was that the accused collected rents aggregating Rs. 825 from his master's tenants at Grant Road between the 20th May and 19th July 1915, and absconded with the amount but was subsequently arrested at Surat and brought down to Bombay. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WAUDBY ROAD FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I beg to point out that the report on the inquest held on my son's body at the E. G. Hospital on Saturday last, is not a full report, and conveys a wrong impression. The evidence of the coachman, as given, states: "No one was looking after the child" and there is nothing in your report to show that anyone was looking after the child. You give an abridged edition of the evidence of Shravant Sabhu, a servant in my employ. Lack of space might have been responsible for the scanty report, but the people who read it would think that we permitted the little fellow to go out with his sister unaccompanied and they will attribute blame to us for not having a responsible person in charge. Will you please correct any such impression? A grown-up servant was in charge of the children. The evidence of my daughter Enid and the servant would have proved this had their evidence been reported fully. The servant was there, 20 to 25 paces away and saw the accident but was unable to prevent it. As little children will be attracted, my son was enticed, by a ball travelling across the road, to run after it. It was not his own ball, but belonged, I believe, to some cricketers playing some distance away. The little fellow was playing near the servant, his sister and Beryl. Without warning he slipped away, unnoticed by even one of these three, to get the ball, and was seen too late, probably not more than a couple of minutes after he ran off. In my opinion the accident might have been averted. The coachman saw the child about to cross the road when the carriage was 12 paces away. He saw the child was only a small child. Could he not have drawn up until he saw the child was safely across? If he was able to pull up to a stop in 5 yards, could he not have commenced pulling up when he saw himself nearing the danger point to the child, instead of waiting until the horse was practically on top of the child?

It is a wonder there are not more accidents to children in Bombay. We see them every day running across the streets, but we never see drivers of carriages pull up or reduce speed to see them or any other crossers into safety. Why are there no enclosed playgrounds in Bombay for children, such as are available in all other parts of the world? This was a point raised by the Coroner also in his address to the jury on Saturday. Must a child be held by the hand and never let go when he gets on the playground The child might just as well be kept at home if he cannot run about and play while out for fresh air and exercise.

We would not allow our children to go towards the Bandstand on account of the heavy traffic there. We thought they would be quite safe if sent to the Maidan only 150 yards from our house with only one road to cross and that a road on which there is very little traffic. He was to be taken in spite of our keeping him near the house, in spite of his being with his sister, who is a most careful and thoughtful child, and was a little mother to him, and in spite of the grown-up servant who knew that his duty was only to look after our darling Baby Son.—Yours, etc.

R. H. BRISCOE.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

LYALLPUR BRIBERY CASE.

A SUB-JUDGE ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The Lyallpur bribery case in which Munshi Barkat Ali, Sub-Judge now under supension, is being prosecuted for offence under Section 161 of the Penal Code, was taken up before Mr. Strickland, I.C.S., Magistrate, Lyallpur, on the 18th instant, when Mr. Hukum Singh, Inspector of Police, (complainant), being examined by Mr. Atta Mahomed, Public prosecutor, stated that in March 1914, the accused was Sub-Judge at Lyallpur. On 20th March 1914, one Deviditta filed a suit against one Mehtab Singh and others for Rs. 1,800, due on four bonds. On 21st March Deviditta put in application for warrant of arrest as well as warrant of attachment before judgment against the defendant and 23rd March was fixed for evidence in support of this application. Deviditta then approached the accused through his orderly Karam Singh to whom he paid a sovereign and paid to the accused the sum of Rs. 150 at his house on the morning of 23rd March, 1914, as illegal gratification wit' the object that the accused in exercise of judicial functions should show favour to the plaintiff by granting his application and show further favours in that case.

Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Parker, the complainant said Karam Singh expressed fear lest he might be implicated and was promised pardon by Mr. Salusbury, the Magistrate. He was not kept under surveillance nor was he living with the police.

The case is proceeding. There are two other similar cases against this accused.

MOPLAH DACOITS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Mr. H. D. C. Reilly I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, has just convicted seven Moplah dacoits and sentenced four of them to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment each, one to six years and one to four years. The accused entered the house of a wealthy Thiyya, tortured the inmates and carried away money and jewels valued over Rs. 300.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Aryan Excelsior League completed the 15th year of its existence last December, and it has during that period tried to do its level best to fulfil the aims and objects for which it made its humble beginning in January 1901. So far, it has confined its activities to the free distribution of tracts in different languages on religious, moral, loyal and patriotic sentiment and ideas among all classes of people. In addition to this, the League has also succeeded in making arrangements for the delivery of a series of lectures on topics of general interest, the lecturers being generally selected from persons who, by their experience and learning, are considered fit to enlighten the students on the selected subjects.

With the opening of the new year, the founders and workers of the League intend to enter on a wider field of activity. The League has already made some efforts to make its work useful to women and poor students by starting the Mahila Mandal and the Free Matriculation Class. But to accomplish the humble and useful work of the League, the sympathy and co-operation of the benevolent public is necessary, and, therefore, it is earnestly hoped that the same will be extended to this League.

The League being founded on broad bases of cosmopolitan sympathy and love, it may be noted in passing, observes no distinction of caste, creed or colour. It welcomed within its fold men of all shades of opinions and beliefs who have at heart the good of humanity.—Yours, etc.

SHRIPAD KESHOW NAIQUE,
Hony. General Secretary.

Laxmi Buildings, 20th March.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The defeat of the Bombay Government on the Resolution of Mr. Raffuddin Ahmed is, I think, unprecedented. It will now clearly show to the Government how unpopular the Education Department has become. The general policy of this Department seems to be to create obstacles in the spread of English education. Many thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Samarth for bringing to the notice of the Council that under the present system of Rural schools more than 4,000 boys are without English education

You will be surprised to learn that now this department, being encouraged in their doings in the villages, have turned their attention to Bombay, Poona and other cities and recently have issued a circular that boys who have passed the vernacular IV Standard and received private tuition should be admitted in Government or private schools at the rate of one standard per year.

When the age for the Matric has been fixed at 16 what is the necessity of the above circular? Its only object seems to check the intelligent boys from making up any lost ground, or any how to reduce the growth of English education. I think it is now high time that a public meeting should be held to give expression to the popular discontent about the doings of this Education Department and supporting the fight of our representatives in the Council.

I might say that the public are greatly disappointed to see that Mr. Choubal is not representing the Indian view in the right manner in the Council.—Yours, etc.

O. J. KHER.

Soman Buildings, Kelewadi, Mar. 17.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D 10

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

PROPOSED STRINGENT LEGISLATION

The following text of Bill No. III of 1916 a Bill, further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, in manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Abkari (Amendment) Act, 191."

2. In sub-section (2) of section 18B of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, hereinafter called "the said Act" after the word "Broach" the word "Kaira" shall be inserted.

3. After section 43 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"43A. Whoever lets or uses any house, room or place, of which he is the owner or occupier or of which he has the use, in such circumstances as to indicate that he knows or has reason to believe that such house, room or place is used as a resort of importers, exporters, transporters, possessors or vendors of cocaine or any of the synthetics thereof, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees or with both.

"43B. (1) Whenever any person accused of any offence under this Act in respect of cocaine or any of the synthetics thereof is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class, and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for abstaining from offences under this Act in respect of cocaine or any of its synthetics, such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for abstaining from such offences during such period, not exceeding three years as it thinks fit to fix.

(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(3) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

(4) The proceedings subsequent to the making of any order under this section shall be regulated as nearly as may be by the provisions of sections 120, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126 af the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as if such order has been made under section 106 of the said Code, and the provisions of sections 513, 514 and 515 of the said Code shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds executed under this section."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

Clause 2.—The purpose of this amendment is to bring Kaira district within the operation of the special provisons of secton 18B relating to mhowra flowers. Illicit distillation is prevalent in this district to an extent which is out of proportion to the area and population and the measures hitherto taken to cope with the evil have proved unvailing. There are, moreover, good reasons for believing that the habitual contravention of the exoise law is closely connected with the persistence of crimes of violence for which the district has a bad reputation. Judging from the results obtained elsewhere from the application of Section 18 (B) the proposed measure will not only be effective but will not cause appreciable hardship to the people. The use of mhowra flowers as an article of diet in Kaira is only occasional and decreasing and the length of the vacation and the prescribed limit of quantity will be so adjusted as to avoid interference with legitimate requirements.

Clause 3.—The object of this clause is to penalize as an excise offence the keeping or letting of premises for purposes connected with cocaine offences, and to enable the taking of security from convicted cocaine offenders. It has been brought to the notice of Government that considerable illicit traffic in cocaine is being carried on in Bombay by gangs financed and supplied with cocaine by persons who have no direct dealings with the individual sellers. These gangs occupy houses in which the members meet and wrap up the cocaine in packets with a view to its ultimate sale to customers. Large profits are made by sale of the drug in this way. It has been found by experience that the existing law is quite inadequate for dealing with these practices. The clause makes provision for the prosecution of the owners of such houses, while the power of taking security from persons who have been convicted of a cocaine offence will be a means of breaking up the gangs.

THE KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago the General Meeting of the Kurla Municipality passed a resolution to have a Sanitary Inspector on a salary of Rs. 75 plus Rs. 20 allowance per mensem. I do not desire to go into the merits of the question of appointment at present whether a small town like Kurla can afford to have the luxury of a costly Sanitary Inspector, but what strikes me most is the status of the Municipal Secretary, whose pay is only Rs. 75, whether the new incumbent would be under the Secretary or above him; for though, according to Municipal regulations, he should be under the Secretary, yet in the matter of stipend he seems to be over him! I trust the General Meeting will also make a corresponding change in the status of the present Municipal Secretary to whose labour the town owes so many improvements.—Yours, etc.,

J. M.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL CONCERT

IN AID OF THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The Rev. Rector, St. Mary's High School, Mazagon, begs to thank all those who assisted him to make the open air concert, held on the 4th instant, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund so great a success. He wishes to thank in a special manner the Sisters of Clare Road Convent for the excellent item they contributed to the programme in "The Allies' Tableaux"; Messrs. Mongini Brothers, F. Cornaglia, Rogers and Co., Mazagon Ice Factory, A.M.D'Cruz (flowers) for their gifts, also Messrs. Ludha Ibrahim and Co. for the loan of chairs and glasses, and Messrs. S. Rose and Co. for the Erard Piano so kindly lent for the occasion.

The net amount realised by the concert is Rs. 590-8 which has been sent to the "Times of India Belgian Relief Fund."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

NEED FOR CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC SUPPORT.

The Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, met for their usual monthly meeting on Friday, the 17th instant, at Delhi in the Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The following gentlemen were present: The Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, (Chairman), the Hon. Sir R. W. Gillan, Sir J. H. DuBoulay, Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece, the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, Col. W. D. Henry (Honorary Treasurer) and W. G. A. Hanrahan, Esq., (General Secretary).

A review of the financial position of the Indian Council estimates for an expenditure of six and a half lakhs of rupees in the next twelve months. This is under certain definite heads, and does not include ordinary miscellaneous demands, day by day, which may well reach another six lakhs and even more. Against the above, the Indian Council have some four lakhs in hand, or promised. The need for a continuance of the public support is therefore very apparent. The people have given generously to the Indian Council up to the present, and the latter have full confidence for the future.

As this was the last meeting of the Executive Committee to be attended by Sir James DuBoulay and Sir James Roberts, Private Secretary and Surgeon, respectively, to his Excellency Lord Hardinge, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to these gentlemen by the Committee for their valuable services to the St. John Ambulance Association.

STRANGE PRIVILEGE OF BEER.

Attention has been called by the "Daily Chronicle," to the serious and startling impolicy involved in restricting, for purposes of shipping economy, such socially valuable imports as sugar, fruit, pulp for paper, and timber for furniture, and not touching the enormous mass of materials—1,500,000 tons a year required by the brewing industry to make beer.

The British working class is to banish from its tables the banana and the apple the tomato and the orange, those fruits whose importation has done more, perhaps, than any other addition to its dietary to improve the health of its toiling members; to stint itself of sugar, one of the very cheapest and best foods available to it for supplying warmth and energy; to be stinted of paper, which from the school upwards is the medium for nearly every kind of enlightenment; to have the prices of its furniture, its tobacco, and its whisky all raised; while beer is still allowed to make the full demand on the shipping resources of the nation.

WHISKY FOR EXPLOSIVES.

The Ministry of Munition has now completed arrangements for the conversion of a number of large distilleries into establishments for the making of munitions. The plant will be used for the production of the alcohol needed for munitions. The establishments mainly concerned are Scottish.

In Scotland there are some 120 distilleries only a dozen or so coming under the category of patent stills. All the distilleries will possibly be taken over for war work of some kind.

In the year ending March last there were distilled in Scotland 28,000,000 gallons, and there were in stock 113,000,000 gallons.

Couldn't it all be used for explosives?

NATESAN'S NEW BOOKS.

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COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL DIVISION MAHOMEDANS.

MR. E. H. JAFFER'S CANDIDATURE

Among the three Mahomedan candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Central Division, one is Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, who is an Honorary First Class Magistrate and Municipal Councillor of the City of Poona, is among those who figure prominently in the public life of the summer capital. Mr. Ebrahim inherits his zeal and interest in public affairs from his father, the late Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, whose public benefactions not only earned for him a title, but drew from Lord Curzon, at that time Viceroy of India, a public expression of regret at his death in these words, "I have learnt with regret of the death of worthy citizen of Poona Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, who contracted plague in the very Hospital which largely by his munificence and activity, was called into being." That the son has followed worthily in his father's footsteps has been apparent for years past to all who have been identified with the public life of the Deccan capital.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer was educated at the Deccan College. He matriculated with honours, carrying off the Sandhurst Scholarship, and ever since the demise of his father, has been the senior proprietor of one of the oldest established firms in Poona, Messrs. Jaffer Jussuff & Co. In addition to being a landlord of standing and one of the most influential leaders of the Mahomedan community in Poona, Mr. Ebrahim is President of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

HIS EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Of Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer's educational work on behalf of his co-religionists only a brief sketch is possible as a detailed recital would necessarily embrace the educational history of the Mahomedan community in Poona City and Cantonment for the best part of fifteen to twenty years. It will suffice to say that Mr. Jaffer is Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Poona Islamia School, one of the largest Mahomedans educational institutions in the Centrtl Division,—a school of which his father was the founder, which has been visited by Lord Sydenham and complimented by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, for the assistance which its pupils gave to the War Fund, and, finally, which is shortly to be raised to the status of a high school with a hostel attached. He is, moreover, the Honorary Secretary in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference and one of its Honarary Treasurers. In addition to the interest which Mr. Ebrahim takes in the abovementioned institutions he is also a firm believer in and advocate of female education,—as is evidenced by the fact that there are at the present time 134 girls attending the female section of the Islamia School. It was he, likewise who arranged to send three Mahomedan girls to the Female Training College to qualify as teachers, securing them Municipal Scholarships for the purpose, and helping thus to solve the difficult problem presented by the lack of suitable Mahomedan women teachers.

As a member of the Poona City Municipal School Board, Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer was able to suggest several improvements in the working of these schools. He was instrumental in awakening a desire for higher education among his community, and he caused two additional Municipal schools for Mahomedan boys and girls, as also a night school for poor boys to be opened. For the benifit of Mahomedan and other weavers in Poona he had a Mahomedan teacher (weaver) sent at the Municipal expense to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay in order that weavers here might be taught more scientific methods in the weaving-class which he induced the Municipality to open. In the same spirit of encouragement he gave scholarships to Mahomedan boys to attend the Training College, where they might fit themselves for continuing the work of teaching in existing Urdu schools. By precept and example he likewise gave a great and permanent fillip to English Education among the poorer classes of Mahomedans in Poona, who were encouraged to take its study by the opening of an English-teaching class in one of the Municipal schools, and by the provision of school fees and free books through the Anjuman-Himayat-ul-tulba, (Society for Assisting Students) of which he is a trustee.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Jaffer's activities have found scope in other directions as well. In 1906 he was appointed an Honarary Magistrate, and during the twelve years that he has discharged the duties of that office he has given entire satisfaction to his official superiors and the public. He has been made President of the Bench of Magistrates, and been invested with first class powers. In the year 1906 he was nominated by Government a Municipal Councillor in place of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and the nomination was renewed for the third time in 1915. He was the first Mahomedan to be elected Chairman of the Municipal School Board and has the unique distinction of being the first Mahomedan Chairman of the Managing Committee. His municipal career has been marked by the same disinterested work on behalf of the public as has been so distinguishing a feature of his other public activities.

He maintains the two mosques founded by his father and in addition as the Managing Trustee of the "Juma Musjid", the largest mosque in the city, his wise management has helped almost to treble the income derived from its property.

In the matter of plague work, Mr. Ebrahim took part in the management of the Plague Hospital which his father's large-hearted munificence had helped to call into being. He has also done useful work on famine relief, acting as one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee, and in a similar capacity as Honorary Secretary of the South Africa Distress Committee he once again helped to collect funds for the relief of distressed sufferers. He has rendered notable services to the Government in connection with the war. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer has, further shown himself, an active and indefatigable worker in the political no less than the ordinally daily life of his community, where his loyalty and counsels of moderation and self-help form an example worthy in the highest degree of imitation by his co-religionsts.

ELECTRIC POWER IN MYSORE.

TWO PROJECTS TO SUPPLEMENT CAUVERY FALLS WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 20.

In view of the growing demand for electric power in Mysore Mr. S. C. Forbes Chief Electrical Engineer, has formulated two projects to supplement the present works at the Cauvery Falls. They are known as Shimsha and Mekedatu schemes estimated to cost 67 lakhs and 30 lakhs respectively, the power from which would be fed into the existing transmission cables. Increased production up to 40,000 horse-power is provided for with further possible increase upto 50,000. In discussing a paper on the subject before the Mysore Engineers' Conference Mr. Forbes, besides forecasting the possible supply of 3,000 to 4,000 horse-power for the Madras city, points out that the railway from Bangalore to Mysore can be electrified. He thinks the schedule of trains over this 87 miles section could be so arranged that power consumption would be fairly uniform throughout the day at an average of 1,000 horse-power.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST "KESARI."

A RETIRED ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 20.

A charge of defamation arrising out of a letter published in the Maharatti weekly paper "Kesari" has been filed in the Court of the City Magistrate by Mr. A. Thomas retired engineer, P. W. D., against Mr. N. C. Kelykar, Editor, and one Mahodeo Govind Abhayankar, his correspondent. Mr. Thomas complains that in the issue of the "Kesari" of the 22nd February there appeared a letter written by the second defendant in which the complainant was described as a missionary and said to have been guilty of certain transgressions against the Irrigation Act in connection with cultivation of his fields at Loni, all of which Mr. Thomas denies. These allegations, he moreover states, have estranged his Hindu neighbours from him. The defendants' replies to the allegation have to be put in by the 1st proximo.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A ZENANA MISSION.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Mar. 20.

The complaint of one Kazhun, a Toda, against Miss Grover and ladies of the Zenana Mission alleging an offence under section 341 was fixed for trial to-day before the Divisional Magistrate and adjourned for Thursday owing to the absence of Miss Grover, who was represented by Mr. Graham, solicitor. Briefly the case is that the sister of the complainant, a Toda woman of 16, went to the Mission house to see a converted relation. She did not return and the complainant and three others went to the Mission to see her. The complainant was allowed to see her and alleges that she cried and wanted to accompany him back but she was forcibly taken in and the complainant driven out. Mr. Pattamali, vakil, on behalf of the complainant prays that the girl may be brought before the Magistrate and a statement taken from her as to her willingness or otherwise to continue to remain under the Mission.

TEN THOUSAND NURSES.

When the last census of nurses was taken, some five years ago, it was discovered that there were more than 80,000 properly trained officials; now there must be at least 100,000. women who come from every class, but are all alike in their devotion and their fine ideals," says the "Daily Telegraph."

To ignorance has succeeded a comprehensive knowledge; the awkward handling of inexpert stupidity has been changed into an extraordinarily deft manipulation and a full recognition of the paramount needs of fresh air and cleanliness.

When we survey the great and beneficent reform, we shall not fail to recognise that like many others of those great movements which have swept over the whole country and changed essential conditions, it has been due to the inspiration of a single clear-sighted genius. Nor shall we cease to show our gratitude to Florence Nightingale, who had the quick insight to see and the intelligence to appreciate how much the thoughtful mercifulness of mankind can do to relieve the agony of the wounded."

SIR MARSHALL FREDERIC REID.

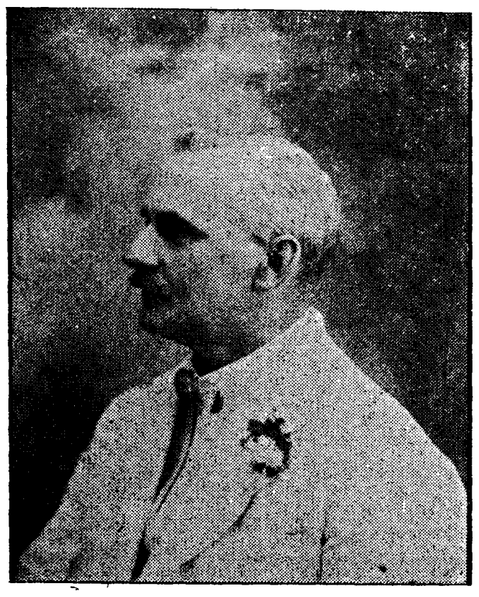

Photo by Clifton and Co.

WHOSE APPOINTMENT TO THE INDIA COUNCIL IS ANNOUNCED.

"CAUGHT A TARTAR."

THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC PRODUCTIONS COMPANY.

The following correspondence, particularly the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair's humurous reply, will be read with much interest:—

"To The Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras.—

Dear Sir,—From the enclosed letter giving particulars of an important scheme which we have inaugurated for the purposes of making the personalities of the loyal Ruling Princes and leaders of India widely known in Great Britain and France, it will be seen that the movement has received the cordial approval of eminent statesmen in England, most of whom have been directly associated with the affairs of our British Indian Empire. As Lord Ampthill has pointed out, our undertaking bears a distinct Imperial significance, and we confidently hope that you will generously support our efforts to bring India and the rest of the Empire closer together in bonds of mutual understanding and sympathy.

In connection with our scheme we intend to organise a separate Gallery of portraits of "Members of the Indian Legislative Councils," and we desire to make the Gallery as complete as possible by including in it the portrait of every non-official member of the Supreme Legislative Council and of the different Provincial Legislative Councils. We shall thus be enabled to make the personality and services of every loyal representative of Indian public opinion familiar to millions of people in Great Britain and in France.

REMIT £50 AND A PHOTO.

On receipt from you of a remittance of £50 and a copy of your best available photograph, together with the particulars requested in the enclosed Order Form, we undertake to prepare fifty slides of your portrait, and to exhibit them in accordance with our scheme throughout Great Britain and France, together with a brief record of the services rendered by you in connection with the War. The said record will be prepared in the French language for the slides intended to be used in France, where the exhibition of the portraits of the representative leaders of India will be highly appreciated by our gallant Allies. After using the slides of your portrait at numerous places in Great Britain and France as stated in our letter, we shall send them to America for exhibition in that continent. Finally, the said portrait slides will be made over to you, so that they may be displayed in India on appropriate occasions.

Should you prefer to favour us with a smaller order, we shall undertake, upon receipt of a remittance of £25, to prepare twenty-five slides of your portrait and to exhibit them in accordance with our scheme throughout Great Britain. In such a case we shall request you to strike out the words "France and the United States" in the enclosed Order Form ,and also substitute the word "Twenty-five" for "Fifty."

We earnestly trust that as a patriotic Indian leader you will accord your gracious co-operation to a movement which is intended to bring home to the public of Europe the most loyal and public-spirited manner in which the Ruling Princes and popular Representatives of India have come forward, in the eloquent words of his Majesty the King-Emperor, to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
The British Patriotic Productions Co.

DR. NAIR'S REPLY.

From the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras.

To the British Patrotic Productions Co., 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

Sirs,—I was delighted to get your letter. It afforded one more proof of the closer union between England and India, while it allayed my anxiety for the future of British trade. Your idea is excellent. It will make the Germans sit up. Orientals have a double dose of human vanity.

Why should not human vanity be exploited like any other produce? Many ornamental noblemen here will consider £50 (we would call it 750 rupees) cheap to have their bejewel'ed and giltedged personalities exhibited in Great Britain, France and America. I know that Servia is impracticable—but could'nt you include Italy and Russia?

I am sorry that I myself am unable to comply with your request. First of all there is the question of that £50. It is not the intrinsic value of it that troubles me. Of course, now that are all one, what is the difference between your money and mine. But the difficulty in this—that although I am an oriental who ought to readily part wth his £50 at your asking, I had, the misfortune to undergo my early education in Scotland. You know what that means. Well, my Scottish education has implanted in me a conscentious objection to parting with my money except under overpowering circumstances. If I permitted you to get out of me so very easily, £50, I should be unworthy of my Scottish education. So, we will not say anything more about it.

THE DOCTOR'S SERVICES.

Then you want to know all about the services I rendered during this war. Well, unfortunately I connot give details of my services without disclosing military secrets. But I can tell you a few facts from which you can draw your own inferences. Soon after the war broke out I proceeded to East Africa. On arrival I landed a party of medical students. They were excellent scouts. They, however, reported that no Germans were in sight.

That was quite satisfactory. So I transferred my services to Basra. There from the deck of the Hospital Ship, anchored in the Shut-el-Arab, I swept the horizon with a telescope and found no trace of the enemy. But not till I received news that the enemy had retreated beyond Karna did I leave Basra and return to Bombay. But neither the Germans, nor the Turks know me. And that is the objection to your exhibiting my picture. The Germans might get hold of my picture, and it may have far-reaching consequence to our future campaigns.

I shall however help you by sending you a list of names of Indian notables who will readily part with their £50. By the by why do you fix a uniform rate of £50? I would advise a sliding scale of £50 rising to £250.

But it is essential for your success to impress the people of India with your earnestness "to bring India and the rest of the Empire closer together in bonds of mutual understanding and sympathy." You can easily do that by immediately sending a donation of £100 to the funds of the Hospital Ship Madras. You may send your donation to the Hon. Secretary, Madras War Fund, Madras.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir;
Your obedient Servant,
T. M. NAIR.

HARDWAR GURUKULA.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, Mar. 20.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Gurukula Kangri Hardwar, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Lectures were delivered by Mr. Gandhi, Mahatma Munshiram, Swami Satyanand, Swami Sarvadanand, Prof. Ramdeva, Prof. Balkrishna and Babu Brijnath. Thousands of people from all parts of the country participated in the celebrations. Mr. Gandhi's reception was most enthusiastic. He presided over both the Arya Bhasha and the Depressed Classes Conferences. His speeches were much applauded.

On an appeal for funds made by Mr. Munshiram over Rs. 40 000 were collected in hard cash besides an Arya book-seller gave away his entire stock valued at Rs. 15,000 to the Gurukula.

The Convocation ceremony was most impressive. one Brahmachari got the doctor's degree (Vachaspati), three became Bachelors of Vedic Theology (Sidhant Alankar) and eight were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Vidya Alankar).

The initiation ceremony was also performed with befitting solemnity and about 30 new Brahmacharis were admitted.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab paid a visit to the new Salvation Army silk camp at Changa Manga on Sunday. Mr. Booth-Tucker read an address of welcome in which he set forth the history of the project and his Honour gave an encouraging reply in which he expressed his great interest in the Salvation Army's report to develop silk industry.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The imposition of additional taxation provided in Sir William's financial statement, has given rise to a lively discussion and there are certain points in it which deserve careful attention.

Was fresh taxation absolutely necessary? Could not rerenchment and economy have enabled us to tide over the present difficult times? What additional amount was it necessary to raise by enhanced taxation? Were the proposed taxes cleverly and properly chosen? Should a surplus have been provided out of the additional taxation? These are some of the more prominent questions with which we are assailed in discussing the budget for the next year.

That the conditions created by the war, would necessitate an increase in Indian taxation, was universally expected; but whether the greatest resource of the Finance Minister, viz., rigid economy, had been exhausted before fresh burdens were thought of, is more than one can say. The spending proclivities of Governments are rarely effectively controlled, and particularly so in a country like India. But granting that the existing sources of revenue were found to be inadequate, were the new sources properly selected?

So far as the import and export duties and the enhanced income-tax are concerned, the dispositions of the Finance Member are unexceptionable. The exemption of cotton piece-goods from the increased import duty, imposed by the Secretary of State upon an unwilling Indian Government, only emphasises the peculiar constitutional position of these two authorities and points to the urgent need of reform.

Could the Government of India have stood out against the Home Government and left the latter to veto the budgetary arrangements urged by the Viceregal Council? The subordinate position of the Government of India rendered such a course impracticable, apart from the other considerations referred to by Sir William Meyer. The constitutional position of the legislatures of the self-governing colonies is quite different and the Colonial Secretary could not have dealt with any of the dominions in the way the Secretary of State has dealt with the Government of India.

Leaving, therefore, the constitutional issue aside, and taking things as they are, we may assume that additional taxation was absolutely necessary, that the import duties on cotton piece-goods could not be touched and that the modification of our tariff and the scale of the income-tax was a judicious procedure. The question still remains, could not the salt tax have been left alone in view of its acknowledged hardship to the poorest classes of the community?

The Imperial deficit was estimated at £2.6 million and the enhancement of customs duty and of the income-tax, was expected to yield £3 millions. But the Finance Member wanted a surplus of £1 million; and, therefore, he turned to the salt tax, getting the necessary £600.000 from it. Now, the provision of a small surplus is not unreasonable and there was the estimated excess of £400.000 with which Sir William might have contented himself. And he would thus not have been required to touch the poor people's salt, however small the enhancement of the duty he actually proposed. But he would then have broken the tradition laid down by his predecessors of budgetting for a surplus of £1 million or £1½ million.

The main objection to additional taxation is that it has a very awkward knack of clinging fast to us when it is once imposed; it becomes a normal feature of our tax system and it is not easy to remove it even in times of prosperity, because our normal expenditure has managed by that time to overtake the revenue. We have only to recall, in this connection, the surpluses with which the Indian Treasury overflowed during Lord Curzon's régime and the difficulty which the popular representatives in his Council experienced in securing a remission of taxation.

Other facts which must be noticed and to which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola directed pointed attention, are the extreme caution —unexceptionable in itself—with which our estimates are framed and, therefore, the certainly that the actuals would turn out much better than the estimates and the extreme smallness of our unproductive public debt. The Supreme Legislative Council can only make suggestions and does not control Indian finance. If surpluses accrue in the Treasury, they may be spent by the executive in any way that it likes. They are doled away to Provincial Governments or utilized for the reduction of the debt. That is why a scrutiny of a surplus and of additional taxation imposed to secure it, becomes important.

There is a permanent provision made in our system of finance for the reduction of our public debts,—unproductive and productive,—and the nervousness usually exhibited in this connection is not warranted. Sir G. F. Wilson called the Indian budget a gamble in rain and now Sir William Meyer adds to it the gamble in railways. How for our railway revenue ought to be allowed to disturb our normal finance, is a question by itself. But one fails to see the need of so much anxiety in providing for a surplus and the reduction of the national debt, and this becomes a serious matter when popular control over finance is conspicuous by its absence. At any rate, one cannot get away from the feeling that the enhancement of the salt duty might have been avoided even as things stood.—Yours etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College,
Poona, 19th March, 1916.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWINGS.

The following are the drawings in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which commences on the 27th instant:—

1. Hornets
   v
2. Parsi Cyclists.
3. Byculla Hockey Club
   v
4. Bombay Young Cricketers.
5. Lusitano Indiano
   v
6. Parsi Pioneers.
7. Republican S. Club
   v
8. Colaba Hospital.
9. B. E. S. Old Boys
   v
10. Lusitanian Sporting Club.
11. R. G. A., Colaba
    v
12. Parsi Hockey Assn.
13. Cathedral Old Boys
    v
14. Rangers.
15. Young Men's Hookey Assn
    v
16. Eastern Telegraphs.
17. Bombay City Police
    v
18. B. B. & C. I. Ry.
19. Grant Medical
    v
20. Bombay Gymkhana.
21. Customs Hockey Club
    v
22. Poona United.
23. Baroda H. Club
    v
24. Lanovla (G. I. P.).
25. Poona Gymkhana
    v
26. Hants (R. F. A.).
27. Mhow Gymkhana
    v
28. G. I. P. Ry. Athletics.
29. Ry. Institute (Sholapur)
    v
30. St. Vincent's High School.

SECOND ROUND.

Young Men's Hockey Assn.
v
Eastern Telegraphs.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

DATES FIXED.

The following dates have been fixed for the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament to be played in Bombay:—

11th, 12th and 13th September:—The Parsis v. The Mahomedans.

14th, 15th and 16th September:—The Presidency v. The Hindus.

18th, 19th and 20th September:—The winners of the first two matches.

In case the dates of the racing fixtures clash with the dates on which the Presidency are playing the Hindus, these will play on the 11th, 12th and 13th September, the Parsis and the Mahomedans playing on the three succeeding days.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
March	7.65
Mar.-Apl.	7.64
Apl.-May.	7.63
May-June.	7.62
June-July.	7.61
July-Aug.	7.59
Aug.-Sept.	7.53
Sept.-Oct.	7.45
Oct.-Nov.	7.41
Nov.-Dec.	7.38
Dec.-Jan.	7.36
Jan.-Feb.	7.34
Feb.-Mar.	7.34
Mar.-Apl.	7.34

+2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL MEETING AT SHILLONG.

PROPOSED VISIT OF A MISSION TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

At the first Assam Diocesan Council held at Shillong on the 14th instant, the subject of the Diocesan and Provincial Church Government was discussed. The constitution for the diocese, as drawn up at the meeting of the clergy in October last, was adopted. The Bishop made an interesting announcement with regard to the proposed visit of a Mission of help to India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 21, 1916.

"THE BADGE OF HELOTRY" REMOVED.

A few months ago an announcement was made that the Government of India had addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of State, in which they were said to have strongly urged the abolition of indentured labour. That announcement remains uncontradicted, though later on the Secretary of State made a statement in Parliament, which left the impression that, whatever the views of the Government of India, the Secretary of State himself still considered,—apparently in the interests of the colonies,—the question an open one. The need of a definite public pronouncement on the part of the Government of India, therefore, becomes more urgent than ever. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Resolution gives Lord Hardinge the opportunity,—of which we trust he will take advantage,—of making a bold statesmanlike utterance, which would be as effective in result as his historic utterance on the South African question.

In the above passage we ventured to anticipate yesterday in these columns the character of the annuncement which the Viceroy would make on the question of the abolition of Indian Indentured Labour in the Colonies. There was justification for supposing that, whatever might be the attitude of the Secretary of State and the Home Government, Lord Hardinge, with the independence and courage which always characterises his attitude in such matters, would pronounce the views of his Government in such uncertain voice as to make the fulfilment of the wishes of the people of this country ultimately inevitable. Fortunately, however, it has proved unnecessary to force the hand of Whitehall. The utterance of the Secretary of State of a few months back on the subject has proved to be more discouraging than it need have been. Either Mr. Chamberlian has since realised more strongly the intensity of the feeling in this country on the question and the necessity of forcing the pace of the Imperial Government, or his colleagues in the Cabinet have proved more sympathetic than himself. Whatever may be the case does not much matter. The gratifying fact is that, when the Viceroy came to the Council yesterday the battle had been fought and won, and he was able to announce to the members that the decision to get rid of fthe whole iniquitous business had already been taken.

Lord Hardinge did well to preface his speech,—which will rank as a historic one in the annals of British India,—by taking the people into his confidence as regards the action taken by his Government. In the dispatch addressed to the Secretary of State in the autumn,—the terms of which were announced exclusively in these columns,—the Government of India emphasised "the feeling against the system which has intensified year by year in this country," and informed Mr. Chamberlain that, in their opinion, the moment had come to urge his Majesty's Government to assent to the total abolition of the system in the four British colonies where it still prevails and in Surinam. The case for abolition could not have been urged more strongly or sympathetically. The response of the Secretary of State is no less sympathetic. He has given his entire concurrence to the principle of eventual abolition on condition that "the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until new conditions under which labour should be permitted to proceed to the colonies, should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown colonies concerned and until proper safeguards in the colonies should have been provided and until they should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change." As to these conditions, we have only this much to say. We have always maintained that the abolition of indentured labour,—which, it must be remembered, is permitted by an Indian Statute and not by any Act of Parliament,—is firstly the concern of the people and the Government of India and the colonies cannot and should not be allowed to have any determining voice in the matter. We are glad that Mr. Achariar emphasised this view,—which in the midst of the general satisfaction, should not be overlooked. It is from this standpoint that we hold that the imposition of any conditions beyond those absolutely essential for the old order to give way to the new was superfluous. The proper course would have been to declare the immediate abolition of the system and to fix a time-limit for the new order to come into force instead of, as has been proposed, to make this dependent on the working of such vague conditions as are described. Nevertheless, having entered this protest, we have no desire to quarrel with the conditions. For we have no doubt that in the awakening created by the war, the colonies will co-operate, in a spirit of harmonious unanimity, to see that the last vestiges of an iniquitous system are as speedily destroyed as possible. And our confidence is strengthened by the fact that, as testified by Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, a strong desire for the abolition of the system has everywhere been expressed. "Practically all whom we met in Australia and New Zealand," they write in their Report, "wished that indenture should be abolished wihout any further delay" India will be, as Lord Hardinge wishes, willing to accept the conditions in a reasonable and generous spirit. She will also be ready to recognize that the change should not prejudicially affect the industrial interests of the colonies. But what India must, at the same time, emphatically insist upon, is that in the working of the temporary stipulations her natural self-respect and the individual welfare,—moral as well as material,—of her sons who are in the colonies are not jeopardised for a moment longer under the present conditions. On that point there cannot be any compromise. As Lord Hardinge himself eloquently said:—

"No one who knows anything of Indian sentiment can remain ignorant of the deep, genuine disgust to which the continuance of indentured system has given rise. Educated Indians look on it, they tell us, as a badge of helotry."

DISPENSING WITH JUSTICE.

In spite of the assurances given by Sir Reginald Craddock at the time of the passing of the Defence of India Act, its drastic and arbitrary powers are being used by the Bengal and Calcutta City Police for the purpose of dealing with ordinary crime. "The Statesman" publishes an account of the measures adopted, particularly by the latter, to deal with dacoities, political and otherwise, and sapiently remarks that "it would be ungenerous to ignore the value of the police work in this connection." There does not seem to be anything that can be fairly described as work about it. Apparently, nowadays in Calcutta and throughout Bengal, a crime has only to be classed under the head of dacoity and what can be legitimately described as "police work" is promptly suspended. The police merely lay their hands on a few people whom they pronounce as suspects and these are interned or transported without trial It is amazing; but, according to "The Statesman," which seems quite pleased at this wholesale abrogation of justice, it is true. "The police regard taxi-cab dacoities," we are informed, "as coming within the category of robbery with violence, and do not attach the least political significance to these crimes." Thus, the least shred of excuse for dealing with these crimes under the Defence of India Act does not exist. They are, in the view of the Calcutta Police, ordinary common vulgar crime. But the drastic machinery of the Defence of India Act is lying handy, and the good, easy-going Lord Carmichael does not interfere in matters of this sort; so we find "The Statesman" solemnly recording the following incident, as a triumph of "police work":—

For instance, when a certain mess was raided quite recently, flash lamps, chisels, and other articles were discovered which were believed to have been used in a recent taxi-cab dacoity. Several students, who were on the premises at the time, were arrested, but criminal proceedings could not be taken against them because the victims of the dacoity in question could not or would not identify the students. One Bengali victim frankly expressed his fear, remarking that if he gave evidence which resulted in a conviction he would probably lose his life as well as his money. *The students were interned.*

Really this admirably simple method of dealing with crime should be widely extended. It would save a deal, of trouble and expense to the police, the Government and the public and we might close the courts altogether. If burglarious instruments are found on certain premises, arrest everybody found thereon and lock them up until further notice.

After this it is not surprising to find that in the case of political dacoities, an "entirely different" class of crime, men are collared wholesale from all over the place and not merely interned but transported "without public trial",—what sort of a private trial they are vourchsafed, we are not told. "Recent activity by the authorities," says "The Statesman," "has resulted in the capture of a large number of political revolutionaries (*sic*)" and "many dangerous characters have been either interned or transported."

Notes of the Day.

Activities Unimpaired.

The resignation of von Tirpitz and the submarining of the two Dutch merchant men in the North Sea adds special interest to the fact that the German press in mail week seemed to be deliberately engaged in exciting public interest in naval possibilities, and, after months of almost absolute silence, about the German Navy, the papers were saying comparatively little about anything else. The "Kreuz Zeitung" which always to some extent reflects military opinions began its review of the week by saying that Germany's naval operations have now "begun" to outweigh all others The journal then referred to the new Memorandum about submarine warfare. and proceeded:—

About the question whether the details of the Memorandum satisfy the demands of the majority of the German people with regard to the employment of one of our most important weapons, we have already said enough. But at any rate we can expect in the immediate future greater activity at sea. Confident in the commanders and the crews, as well as in the construction and equipment of our submarines we can even hope for considerable advantages, even if the demand—which unfortunately has not been disposed of even by this Memorandum—that a submarine before attacking must discover whether or not there is a misuse of neutral flags and colours considerably impairs the activity of our submarines.

It is quite clear now that the submarines have been given *carte blanche* to dispense with any of the little inconveniences mentioned in the last sentence.

"The Standard."

The demise of so historic a journal as "The Standard" is, indeed, a tragedy in the annals of British journalism. Established in 1857 "The Standard" was for half a century the leading organ of middle-class Conservatism. It was essentially a gentleman's paper, written by gentlemen for gentlemen, and, if its views were crusted, they were always expressed in polished but unpretentious periods, and with that honourable respect for the courtesies of controversy, which are nowadays somewhat rare in Fleet Street. It was also a thoroughly readable and enterprising newspaper of the old school. It had a solid following in the metropolis and the country. Its staff were so well-paid and generously treated, —every member of the night staff had a hansom-cab at his disposal provided by the office,—that they were the envy of all their rivals in Fleet Street.

Its Recent History.

"The Standard" office was remarkable for many things. For years it was run by a gentleman called Mudford, one of the ablest journalists of his time, who hardly ever left his house and conducted the whole business of the production of the paper from that point of vantage, managing, nevertheless, to keep the closest grip on every detail of the work. Everything was done on a grand scale and everything and everybody were paid for at the highest rates. That this lavish policy was a paying one was proved by the comfortable fortune amassed by the proprietors. Then, on an evil day, the paper passed from the hands of the two young men, who had inherited it and had no enthusiasm for it, into the hands of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who proposed to make it a "live" newspaper. He quickly lost all the old readers and got few new ones. It passed from his hands to those of Mr. Davison Dalziel, who did no better with it, and a month ago it was put up to auction and withdrawn after about £10,000 had been bid for it. "The Standard" of the old days died ten years ago. It was an ugly successor that has just passed away.

The Calcutta Police Courts.

The Government of Bengal have now definitely abandoned the experiment of locating the city police courts at three centres and instituted instead a system corresponding exactly to that prevailing in Bombay. Previous to 1914 the courts were all situated in one building, in Bankshall Street, Bow Bazaar. In January, 1914, however, the courts were located at three centres,— Bankshall Street, Kyd Street and Nimtala Street. The Kyd Street court in the better class residential portion of the city has now been given up. In a communiqué issued on Saturday the Bengal Government state that experience of the working of the courts has shown that the arrangement has not proved entirely satisfactory. The Governor-in-Council has therefore, decided to close the Southern Court in Kyd Street with effect from April 3rd, 1916. The Chief and Fourth Presidency magistrates will continue to sit at the Court in Bankshall Street, which will henceforth be known as the Southern Court. They will have jurisdiction over the Southern Town Division of the Calcutta Police, comprising the Bow Bazar, Puddapooker, Waterloo Street, Fenwick Bazar, Taltolla, Elliot Road, Park Street, Victoria Terrace and Hastings thanas and also over the three divisions of the Calcutta Port Police. The Second and Third Presidency magistrates will sit at the Northern Court in Nimtala Street and will deal with cases arising in the Northern Town Division of the Calcutta Police, comprising the Shampooker, Kumartooly, Burtoola, Sookea's Street, Jorabagan, Jorasanko, Bara Bazar, Colootolah and Moocheepera thanas.

"Thikri Pahra."

The Punjab Legislative Council the other day unanimously adopted a resolution, moved by one of the non-official members, recommending the adoption of the system of what is locally known as the "thikri pahra" in the campaign against dacoits in the province. A more liberal distribution of fire-arms in selected areas for the use of this "thikri pahra" was urged by the honourable members and Government viewed the suggestion with sympathy. An explanation of what the system exactly is is supplied by a Lahore contemporay, which quotes the following extract from the Punjab Police Report for 1898 by Sir (then Mr.) J. M. Douie.

It is an arrangement under which all the villagers voluntarily undertake, in turn, to guard the entrances of the village at night. The method of selection for the duty is that two *gharras*, or large earthen vessels, ordinarily used for carrying water, are sunk in the ground in the place of the village common resort, the *patwar-khana* or the *dharmsala*, the neck and mouths of the *gharras* are left above ground-level, and are fastened with a lid secured by a lock. The names of all the male inhabitants of the village, irrespective of caste or position, and who are between certain stated ages, are written on scraps of paper—whence the name *thkri;* these are folded, and all the names are then dropped into one of the receptacles the whole are well stirred up. A number of stout cudgels, called *lathis* or *dangs*, are provided, which correspond in number with the number of watchmen that the village community has decided shall be nightly on duty; these cudgels are the batons of office. Daily the village elders and such persons interested as care to attend meet at the place where the name receptacles are, the lock is opened, papers to the number of watchmen for duty on the approaching night are drawn at hazard, and the cudgels of office are then despatched to the persons whose names have been drawn, and it becomes the duty of each one to undertake in person watch on the night. The names after having been drawn are dropped into the second receptacle, and those who have done a night's watch are no more liable until all have had their turn, when the business commences over again.

The above extract throws an interesting sidelight on the working of village communities in the Punjab in pre-British days.

The Namboodiris.

The forces of modern civilisation have proved too strong even for the proverbially conservative Namboodiris of Malabar. Till but a few years ago, English education was taboo to them and was held as "sinful" as the touch or the shadow of the "pariah," who crossed their path. But we now read of an educational Conference, at which were to be found about fifty English-knowing Namboodiri gentlemen, devising measures to establish a high school for the especial benefit of these ultra-orthodox Brahmins of Malabar. The Namboodiris do not number more than 20,000 in all India and are to be found almost wholly in Malabar. They are a peculiar community distinguished among all other Brahmins of India for their knowledge of Sanskrit and of Ayurvedic lore. They are held in the highest estimation by the other Malabar communities, some of whom regard them as veritable gods on earth. Up till recently they used to keep aloof from all public affairs, despise and shun modern education like a thing unclean and used to make the study of Sanskrit the *summum bonum* of their life. But a new spirit is beginning to break the hard shell of their self-sufficiency and they are coming to see that they cannot permanently cut themselves off from their neighbours in this world.

Liquor Shops in Rangoon.

The City Fathers of Rangoon must be a body hard to please or to reason with, if the display of intellingence and patience which characterised their recent discussion of a proposal to curtail the hours of liquor sale in the city is of an order which is usual in their debates. They had before them the other day a letter from the Financial Commissioner's Department regarding a proposal made by the Burma Women's Christian Temperance Union to curtail the hours during which licensed liquor shops in Rangoon are open for the sale of liquor. One of the municipal commissioners, the Hon. Mr. Goodliffe, is against any curtailment of hours of sale, as, in his opinion, such curtailment would not restrict the consumption of liquor. Another member gets up next and gives his colleagues his matured opinion that curtailment of the number of shops also would not lead to a decrease in consumption. A number of other speakers joining in the discussion upheld one or the other of the two previous speakers and all, including the President, who was at first inclined to think that the country liquor sale at least had better open at 8 instead of at 6, and the Vice-President, who had once held that curtailment of licences would lead to restriction of consumption, finally proceed to decide—on doing nothing! We wonder what in the opinion of these worthy gentlemen would lead to a decrease in the consumption of liquor in their city!

Status of the Punjab.

The continuance of the treatment of the Punjab as a "non-Regulation" Province in the face of the progress it has made in all directions,—progress which in some cases is further than that achieved by some sister provinces which enjoy the status of "Regulation" provinces,—can hardly be defended with any good excuse at the present time. The question of raising its status was again broached in the local Legislative Council the other day by Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, who enquired whether, in view of the unanimous and continuous desire of all communities in the province for the administrative advancement of the Government, the latter would recommend that the Punjab be raised to the status of a "Regulation" province. The reply of the Government was adverse to the suggestion, but the reasons urged were neither very clear nor convincing. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Barron, tried to make out that there was little difference between a "Regulation" and a "non-Regulation" province. The only differentiation, we are assured, lies in the fact that while in the "Regulation" provinces offices, such as those of district and sessions judges, assistant sessions judges, district magistrates, assistant magistrates, collectors and assistant collectors, are generally reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, in a non-Regulation province several of these appointments go to members of the Indian Army and of the Indian Staff Corps. Thus, the military character of the administration is apparent on the face of it and it is idle to pretend that it makes no great difference on the extent of the liberties enjoyed by the population. But the military autocracy is not the only thing to complain of. The restricted nature of the Legislative Council, the illiberal composition of the Chief Court, and in fact of the whole judicial machinery are also serious handicaps in the way of the progress of the province in liberal administration.

How Masefield Found Himself.

An American Journalist, Karl K. Kitchen, has had the unique experience of accompanying Mr. John Masefield to the little public house in Greenwich Village, New York, where the poet, as a young man, served as bar-keeper, or, as we should say, barman. The news that Mr. Masefield has had so adventurous an experience will interest his many admirers. "Twenty years had not caused him to forget his old friends," says Mr. Kitchen, "men who were kind to him when he was a runaway sailor lad, eking out a hand-to-mouth existence as a general utility man about O'Connor's. For, Mr. Masefield was not made a bar-keeper the first day Luke O Connor gave him a job and a place to sleep." The proprietor's son, Charley, was in charge, and he remarked to Mr. Masefield, "You're famous, and I daresay, rich." The poet smiled:—

"I've had good luck, that's all," he said simply. When we sat down in the back room he explained his changed circumstances over a short beer, which he did not touch. "I've had extraordinarily good luck, an extraordinarily good wife and kind friends," he went on. "Soon after I ran away to sea I became convinced that there were only two careers for me—literature or medicine. While I was tending bar down here at the Columbian, I bought a copy of Chaucer's poems, and the very night I read them I determined to become a poet. I read all the poetry I could get my hands on, and in a year I was writing poetry myself. Fortunately there's a market for it."

It is our good fortune that John Masefield picked up that copy of Chaucer, otherwise we might not have had that "Salt Water Ballads" and "The Everlasting Mercy," to say nothing of his fine prose works.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT,

DUTCH INDIGNATION AGAINST GERMANY.

The Germans have been again defeated east of the Meuse. An attack between Vaux and Damloup was hurled back by curtains of fire.

Two German seaplanes appeared over Dover on Sunday afternoon and dropped six bombs on the harbour and also bombed the town. One of these also attacked Deal. Another pair appeared over Ramsgate and dropped bombs on the town, and one bomb is reported to have been dropped on Margate. The total casualties reported are three men, one women and five children killed, and 17 men, five women, and nine children injured.

The capture of Sollum in Egypt has been followed up by a successful armoured motor raid on the enemy's camp at Birwar, which was occupied and the artillery, machine-guns and munitions taken. The scattered enemy were pursued for a distance of ten miles.

The Prince of Wales has arrived in Egypt as Staff Captain on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

The Serbian Crown Prince has gone to the Italian Front.

A Rome communiqué reports continued activity, including fierce artillery duels and infantry encounters.

Notes have been exchanged between Austria and Great Britain regarding the repatriation of Austrian aliens in India. Sir Edward Grey repudiates all responsibility for the safety of Austrian subjects on the Golconda on her next voyage.

Dutch anger at the sinking of the Turbantia has been intensified by the torpedoing of the Palembang. Berlin officially denies the torpedoing of the Turbantia.

GERMANS AGAIN DEFEATED ON THE MEUSE.

SEAPLANE RAID ON ENGLAND.

FIGHTING EAST OF THE MEUSE.

GERMANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

AEROPLANE ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 19.

The communiqué shows that the Germans have again been defeated east of the Meuse. They made a violent artillery preparation and then at dusk attacked between Vaux and Damloup, but were hurled back by French curtains of fire, after which artillery was intermittent in the Verdun region and calm on the rest of the front.

A French aeroplane brought a German one down at Verdun, and a French squadron dropped bombs on the Metz-Sablons station, the ammunition depot at Chateau Salins, and the aerodrome at Dieuze. Twenty heavy bombs were dropped on the station at Metz.

Our bombardment squadron of twenty-three machines dropped seventy-two bombs on the aviation ground at Sarsheim and goods station at Mulhouse. Enemy aeroplanes engaged them in battle and one French and one German felled each other. Two Germans fell in flames and three were seriously damaged and compelled to land in enemy territory.

NORTH OF RHEIMS.

ENEMY TRENCHES SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The communiqué says we smashed enemy trenches north of Rheims.

The bombardment appreciably slackened north of Verdun. The enemy made no attack on Sunday.

French heavy artillery bombarded depots north-east of St. Mihiel.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT ARRAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The British communiqué reports artillery activity at Arras, Armentieres and Wytschaete. Numerous aerial combats took place in which we were successful, driving off all attacks.

FRENCH NAVAL LOSS.

DESTROYER SUBMARINED IN ADRIATIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 20.

It is officially announced that an enemy submarine has sunk the French destroyer "Renaudin" in the Adriatic.

Three officers and forty-four men are missing. Two officers and thirty-four men have been saved.

GENERAL GALLIENI'S CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

General Gallieni's resignation has not surprised Paris. An operation will probably be necessary.

INVESTMENT OF TREBIZOND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent learns from a diplomatic source that the Russians are attacking the environs of Trebizond with large forces on three sides and landing reinforcements a few miles eastward.

MORE TURKISH PEACE TALK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

According to the "Idea Nazionale" Naby Bey, formerly Turkish Ambassador at Rome, has been entrusted with a special mission concerning a separate peace.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.

M. Khwostoff, Minister of Interior, has resigned.

SEAPLANES ATTACK ON DOVER.

DEAL AND MARGATE BOMBED.

RAMSGATE HOSPITAL DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Two German seaplanes appeared over Dover this afternoon at a height of five to six thousand feet. They first arrived at 1-57 and dropped six bombs on the harbour, and then turned north-west, dropping bombs on the town.

The second machine appeared at 2-2. After passing over Dover it appeared over Deal at 2-13 and dropped several bombs.

Another pair of seaplanes appeared over Ramsgate at 2-10 and dropped bombs on the town. One then went west and the other north, pursued by a British aeroplane. One bomb is reported to have been dropped on Margate.

The second machine appeared over Westgate at 2-20. Here several of our aeroplanes ascended in pursuit. No bombs were dropped on Westgate.

So far as can be ascertained, forty-eight bombs were dropped altogether. One fell on the Canadian hospital at Ramsgate, damaging it, but there were no casualties. Several houses were damaged and some artisian cottages wrecked.

PURSUIT OF GERMAN MACHINE.

Naval Flight-Commander Bone, in a single-seater, pursued one of the German seaplanes thirty miles out to sea, where, after a quarter of an hour's action he forced it to descend. The German machine had been hit many times and the observer killed.

CASUALTIES.

Total casualties hitherto reported are three men, one woman and five children killed, and seventeen men, five women and nine children injured.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

KAISER'S LETTER OF THANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 19.

The Kaiser has sent to Admiral von Tirpitz a letter of thanks for his services and has conferred upon him the Grand Commandership of the Hohenzollern Order, a significantly small distinction.

GERMAN PLANS AGAINST RIGA.

MAY BE UNEXPECTEDLY FORESTALLED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily News" Petrograd correspondent hints that Germany's contemplated offensive in the Riga region, aided by the fleet, may possibly be forestalled in an unexpected manner by the Russians.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 20.

The communiqué reports continued activity on the Italian front, including fierce artillery duels and infantry encounters.

CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 19.

The Serbian Crown Prince has gone to the Italian front.

MARRIED DERBY RECRUITS.

FORMATION OF NEW CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 19.

Lord Kitchener has issued an Army Order announcing that the King has authorised the formation of a corps entitled the Royal Defence Corps, with the same pay as infantry of the line.

The objects are not explained, but it is possibly connected with the solution of the question of married Derby recruits.

CANADA'S WOODSMEN BATTALION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 19.

The Duke of Connaught to-day inspected the Woodsmen battalion, recruited in the lumber camps. The battalion takes overseas its own equipment, including portable saw mills.

SEQUEL TO SOLLUM CAPTURE.

MOTOR RAID ON BIRWAR CAMP.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19

A communication issued by the Press Bureau says, after the capture of Sollum a number of armoured motorcars, under the command of the Duke of Westminster, were sent out on the 14th instant to occupy the enemy's camp at Birwar, twenty-five miles westward. On the way there the cars passed some hundreds of Beduin fleeing west but ignored them.

On sighting the camp the cars made straight for it. The enemy brought into action a gun and two machine-guns, which were smartly handled, but the whole of the gun teams were shot down, while the cars were four hundred yards away.

The cars then dashed into the camp, the enemy scattering in all directions. They were pursued, but after ten miles there was danger of petrol becoming exhausted.

THE BOOTY.

When the cars reassembled it was found that all the enemy artillery, consisting of three guns and nine machine-guns, with twenty-four spare barrels and a large quantity of ammunition, was in our hands.

Ninety-one prisoners from shipwrecked crews were rescued. Our force consisted of eight officers and 32 other ranks. Our only casualty was one officer slightly wounded. The enemy lost fifty killed. A very skilful little campaign has thus been successfully concluded.

GENERAL PEYTON'S SUCCESSES.

General Peyton's force, in three weeks, has captured a hostile commander, killed or captured quite half of the Turkish subordinate commanders, driven scattered remnants of the enemy far beyond the border and taken all his artillery and machine-guns.

During the operations our force advanced 150 miles. The work of infantry was extremely arduous owing to lack of water, but all difficulties were overcome with splendid spirit.

PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 19.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales has arrived in Egypt as Staff Captain on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

FRENCH AIR HERO ACQUITTED.

GAVE HIMSELF UP FOR TRIAL

A French airman who had repeatedly distinguished himself in the course of the war appeared as a prisoner at the Isere Assizes on mail week. Originally a miller in the department of the Isere, he got into the hands of a sharper and was persuaded to engage in various reprehensible financial operations.

When he discovered that he had made himself liable to severe punishment, he fled to England in 1910 and obtained a position at the Bleriot works, where he became a first-class aeroplane pilot. When the war broke out he volunteered for service in the French Flying Corps under an assumed name, and, after being three times mentioned in general orders, he was recommended for promotion to commissioned rank and also for the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Rather than allow this decoration to be placed on the breast of a man against whom there was a criminal charge, he revealed his identity, was given into custody, and duly prosecuted for fraudulent bankruptcy.

He was defended at the trial at Grenoble by Me. Andre Hesse, the well-known barrister and deputy, who was easily able to persuade the jury to acquit this hero of the air. The young airman was complimented by the judges, and was immediately set at liberty so that he might at once regain the front.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Colaba Hospital on Sunday morning after attending the parade service in Colaba church.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended the meeting of the Bandage Circle at the Secretariat on Monday afternoon.

The Secretary of State has appointed Sir Marshall Frederic Reid to be a member of the Council of India in place of Sir Felix Schuster.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis to be Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard.

TUBANTIA INCIDENT

DUTCH INDIGNATION.

TORPEDOING DENIED BY BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 19.

Dutch anger at the sinking of the Tubantia is intensified by the torpedoing of the seven thousand ton boat the Palembang. Many Dutch demand that reprisals shall be made.

The Berlin official denial of the torpedoing of the Tubantia, because, as they say, she was not within the war zone, is regarded as very unconvincing. The Dutch Minister of Marine states that all evidence points to the Tubantia having been torpedoed. Divers will examine the wreck on Monday.

Dutch newspapers suggest that unless the present German submarine methods are discontinued, Holland should prohibit exports to Germany and arm Dutch merchantmen.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. O. Graeme, Camerons.
Major B. W. Mainprise, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Averdieck, Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. Cook, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Sharrat, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. P. Pigot, South Lancs.
Captain G. F. Bell, Northumberlands.
Captain P. Cruickshank, Inniskillings.
Captain H. C. Hull, West Surreys.
Lieutenant A. S. Bennett, Leicesters.
Lieutenant L. V. Hart, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. O. Beale, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Crear, Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant G. T. Carre, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Jarvis, Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant R. McCahon, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant F. E. Mitchell, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. Rylands, Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant N. H. Anderson, Lancashires.

DIED.

Captain S. J. Lovegrove, North Staffs.
Lieutenant A. A. Warren, Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. McMillan, R.fl.s.
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Samuel, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Turner, Artillery.

REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant A. Duff, Cameronians.
Lieutenant M. J. Vincent Jackson, Sherwoods.

LONDON, March 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant J. Y. Line, North Staffs.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. Egerton, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain A. C. Jones, Lincolns.
Captain R. D. Ward, East Kents.
Captain K. Wilkinson, Middlesex Regiment.
Lieutenant L. W. Atkinson, Engineers.
Lieutenant L. J. Maclean, Engineers.
Lieutenant C. W. Banks, West Yorks.
Lieutenant S. N. Kennedy, Bedfords.
Lieutenant F. W. Lerwill, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant R. B. Rutherford, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Beadle, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant R. Douglas, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Gray, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. Peckham, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant M. G. Phillips, South Lancs.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The following names of British officers appears in casualty list No. 34 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. M. H. C. Stuart (I.A.R.O.), 2nd Rajputs.
Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain W. Greatwood, 123rd Outrams Rifles.
Captain C. H. Giffard, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Captain W. P. Crookshank, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Captain B. A. R. Blewitt, 1/9th Gurkhas.
Captain A. H. Parsons, 1/9th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Captain L. M. Heath, 19th Punjabis.
Major O. H. Lawson, 26th Punjabis.
Major I. M. Little, 26th Punjabis.
Captain E. A. Maude, 26th Punjabis.
Captain R. F. D. Burnett, 42nd Dogli Regiment.
Captain J. R. Wynter, 52nd Sikhs.
Captain J. G. B. Gordon, 52nd Sikhs.
Lieutenant T. F. Stokes, 82nd Punjabis.
Second-Lieutenant N. A. Hocken (I. A. R. O.), 82nd Punjabis.
Captain B. E. Morgan, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain K. F. Franks, 117th Mahrattas.
Major M. E. Dopping Hepenstal, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Captain H. D. Minchinton, 1/1st Gurkhas.
Second-Lieutenant H. R. Harrop (I. A. R. O.), 1/1st Gurkhas.
Captain H. F. F. Marsh, 1/2nd Gurkhas.
Lieutenant R. N. Lane, 2/7th Gurkhas.
Second Lieutenant O. J. Pryer (I. A. R. O.), 1/9th Gurkhas.

Second-Lieutenant C. W. Wallace of the 47th Sikhs, mentioned in the list of killed refers to a member of the staff of Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, who obtained his commission in the Indian Army Reserve along with his pupil the late Mr. Clive Johnson in October 1914. He joined his old appointment in Bangalore in 1912 from Pierremont Hill School, Broadstairs, being educated in Canterbury. Last March he lost a brother, a lieutenant in the Northamptons, in France and has another in the Flying Corps. His grandfather commanded the Madras Fusiliers many years ago. On his first appointment to the Indian Army, the late Mr. Wallace joined the 1st Brahmans and was transferred to the 47th Sikhs on leaving for France early last year.

It is reported that on the recommendation of Mr. Asghar Ali, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, Mathradass and Dwarkadas, of Sawewal, late employees on the Uganda Railway, who were interned under the Defence of India Act, have been released.

AUSTRIAN ALIENS IN INDIA.

COMPULSORY REPATRIATION QUESTIONED.

SAFETY OF THE GOLCONDA'S PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

It is officially announced that a further Austrian Note alleges that the compulsory repatriation of Austrians from India contravenes the Anglo-Austrian Agreement for repatriation of British and Austrian subjects, and it re-affirms Austria's intention of holding Britain responsible for the safety of Austrians, who will be repatriated on the Golconda next voyage.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, points out that the agreement concerns persons whose detention could not serve any military purpose, and cannot be held to limit the right of a belligerent to repatriate alien enemies in the public interest.

BRITAIN RE UDIATES RESPONSIBILITY.

In view of the new threat regarding submarines, Sir Edward Grey repudiates all responsibility for the safety of Austrian subjects on the Golconda on her next voyage, and reiterates that the British Government does not propose to take any precautions which it does not take on behalf of its own subjects.

Sir Edward Grey suggests that fears regarding the Austrians on board the Golconda should be communicated to the Austrian and German navy authorities, from whom alone is danger to be feared.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 20.

The annual hockey tournament for the Gymkhana Challenge Cup opened this afternoon, the 1st Kents team meeting the B. Team of St. Joseph's College. Having just arrived in garrison the Kents were not in good form and were beaten by 5 goals to 2

THOSE FROCK COATS.

Wanted, 10,000 (ineligible) men, well built, and of good address, who will perform a service to the nation by wearing frock coats and "bowler" hats."

There must be about £20,000,000 of capital 'locked up' in frock coats," writes a correspondent to the "Daily Mail." "They represent a form of waste which almost demands legislation.

No one has the moral courage to wear a frock coat with a bowler hat and so release these warm garments 'for the period of the war.' In many wardrobes they are the only well-preserved garments. The tragedy of the frock coat is that it died too suddenly to wear out. One month it was a necessity; the next month it was a curio.

Purely as a war measure, therefore, our frock coats should be honestly worn out. They will have to be worn out with a bowler or a soft hat, and—someone has got to set the example.

You cannot expect married groups expecting their call to make further sacrifices; it is a case where smartlooking ineligibles with weak hearts or no lungs might give the lead."

INDENTURED LABOUR DOOMED.

ABOLITION DECIDED UPON.

HOME GOVERNMENT AGREES.

VICEROY'S HISTORIC SPEECH.

The Imperial Legislative Council was yesterday the scene of unusual enthusiasm on the part of the Indian members when the Viceroy, speaking on Mr. Malaviya's Resolution announced the acceptance by his Majesty's Government of the recommendation of the Government of India for the eventual abolition of the indentured labour system.

His Excellency said that the Government accepted this Resolution and the Secretary of State was prepared to accept the policy of eventual abolition, but the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until the new conditions have been worked in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned, and reasonable time has been given to adjust the arrangements for the change.

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke for 25 minutes and concluded amidst cheers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning his Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

After interpellations Sir William Meyer introduced the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, which he said was a corollary to the Indian Trust Act, the intention being to clear the law, whereby the Presidency Banks would be enabled to invest in Indian sterling stock. The Bill would also validate the part transactions of the Banks. Rules of business having been suspended the Bill was passed without discussion.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in speaking on the motion that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that early steps be taken for the abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour, said that this system of labour had been in existence for nearly 80 years. Consequent on the abolition of slavery in 1834 the colonials suffered heavy loss, hence they resorted to the labour market of India, their main aim being to get enough labour to do as much work as possible under conditions as favourable as possible to the capitalists. The natural abuse that these conditions gave rise to, lead to an Act being passed by Lord Ripon in 1883 which ensured prompt and careful supervision over the labourers before reaching the Colonies, but it also served to make the recruiting conditions much easier. The laws were also consolidated in 1908 but it was a pity that the Government were not perturbed by the thought of the conditions under which the coolies were suffering. They trusted too much to the Colonial Government to look after the labourers. The public remained ignorant till Mr. Gandhi took up the matter and exposed the undesirable laws under which the indentured labourers were suffering and their indignation was roused by the anti-Indian policy of the Transvaal Government. In consequence of the public feeling in the matter as a prudential measure indenture was prohibited in the case of Natal. Two years later Mr. Gokhale moved that immediate steps be taken for its total abolition but this Council had unfortunately thrown it out. Latterly a Committee was appointed to enquire into this system but it underestimated the difficulties and even seemed to go so far as to apologise for them. What then was this system by which simple men were inveigled to go into a foreign country and work there? They had to work under men whom they could not choose, under conditions in shaping which they had no voice and they were not informed that they would be punished penally even for trivial faults. Though called a contract it was not one that ought to be honoured by that name. Then the position of the labourers was one of helplessness.

RECRUITMENT CONDITIONS.

Referring to the injurious ways in which the system affected the coolies, Mr. Malaviya said that the law of 1883 indeed safeguarded them from many evils but they had also unhappily made the conditions of recruitment easier. It was maintained in this Council when Lord Ripon was Viceroy, that the nature of the agreement must be explained to the coolies. This was accepted by the Council but even now the conditions were not fully explained. Some were even asked to do butcher's work, for that work was out of the items of domestic service. Nor was the nature of the penalties they would have to undergo made plain to them. To show the real state of affairs Mr. Malaviya referred to an incident in which a coolie who owing to some default or other was imprisoned in the aggregate for 692 days.

Turning to the men who were entrusted with this recruitment the speaker said that they were mostly very low class men who would not deem it wrong to practice fraud and be as unscrupulous as the occasion demanded. They mostly came in the guise of helpers in pilgrim centres or station platforms and then by deception drew these unfortunate men and women to the labour depots. Again these depots could not be freely entered into by the public in search of their lost men and women and even when these latter were brought before the Magistrate it was after a good deal of tutoring combined with terrorising. It was, therefore, not unnatural that the public often failed to disillusionize the victims. Even the District Magistrate had no voice in the selection of these recruitments. The money these recruiters got from their vile occupation, was so great that it often proved an incentive to deception and fraud. Again the conditions under which the labourers lived when on board the steamer were not good. There was not sufficient care taken for the modesty of women and all caste and religious rules were being broken through. And it was no wonder that many committed suicide or else threw themselves into the Hoogli. In the Colonies things were not more happy. They had to work from seven to nine hours. Hard as this was in the case of men it was harder still in the case of women who had to work in their homes and to look after their children in addition. Mr. Malaviya also referred, in this connection to the whipping of a woman by an overseer for no other fault but that of taking with her a sick child.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SYSTEM.

Mr. Malaviya then went into the statistics, relating to the wages, and said that financially they were not in a very good condition. There was in fact but a very narrow margin between the wages gained and the amount required to be spent. But the most cruel part of the story was that relating to the number of prosecutions. People were subjected to penalties not only for desertions and criminal conduct but also even for insulting words and gestures. The fact was that too much power was placed in the hands of overseers swollen with pride. Nor were conditions of justice favourable to these wretched men. A very degrading feature of the whole story was the immorality prevailing among these labourers. A factor to be reckoned with when explaining suicides that it was a most outrageous system in which the sacredness of marriage tie was cast to the winds and women were exchanged as if they were a thing of nought. Such was the record of shame and crime that any amount of wealth that might follow from it, could not compensate for the sad degradation.

"We have had enough of commissions, deputations and alterations of laws but all this have had no effect nor would they do now. This was no time for tinckering. Remedial measures, whenever they were tried, had failed and we would not be more successful now. Humanitarian and political considerations demand total abolition and the former more so than the latter. We should not deny to our labourers their birthright as human beings. The British Government had abolished the slave trade at an immense pecuniary loss to itself. The Indian Government to save the Chinese had foregone their opium revenue. Would it be too much to expect them to do this piece of justice to our own men?"

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—

We have listened with interest to the speech of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which has been given with great clearness and moderation, and I rise at this early stage in the debate in order that the Council may know at once that the Government propose to accept this resolution. I and my Government have in fact already taken the first steps towards the abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour which the resolution recommends. In the autumn of last year the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State reviewing the whole position in the light of the information contained in Messrs Mc. Neill and Chimanlal's report and especially bringing to his notice the feeling against the system which has intensified year by year in this country. We informed him that in our opinion the moment had come to urge his Majesty's Government to assent to the total abolition of the system in the four British Colonies where it prevails and in Surinam. We decided that we could well understand that his Majesty's Government with their preoccupations during the course of the war might prefer to postpone the final settlement of the question till after the conclusion of peace, but that we felt that this was no reason why we should not place our views before them on the main issue of the continuance of the system together with some preliminary suggestions for the solution of the problem of what the future should be, under which recruitment and emigration should be permitted. The Secretary of State has informed us in reply that he is entirely prepared to accept the policy of eventual abolition advocated by us and we have his full authority to accept this resolution on behalf of his Majesty's Government. He has asked us, however, to make it clear that the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until new conditions under which labour should be permitted to proceed to the colonies, should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned, until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided and until they should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change, a period which must necessarily depend on circumstances and on conditions imperfectly known at present.

MARKED IMPROVEMENTS.

I am confident that everyone will agree that as the policy of abolition of this system has now been definitely accepted and will be carried out. India can afford to accept this in a reasonable and generous spirit recognising that the change should be effected with due regard to existing interests, especially to those important industries in the Colonies which have been built up on Indian labour and on which the prosperity of some of the Colonies largely depends. There is another reason why this measure of delay need not cause anxiety. Marked improvements have already been made in the treatment of indentured labourers and others are now in process of realisation. The Government of Fiji passed in 1912 legislation substituting fines for imprisonment in the case of all ordinary offences against the Labour Law and has now passed an Ordinance completely eliminating imprisonment for purely labour offences. An Indian settlement trust is being established in the same Colony to acquire and administer lands for Indian time-expired labourers and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the principal concern which employs labour in the island, has guaranteed the advance of the necessary sums for financing this undertaking up to £100,000. Similarly the Government of Trinidad has submitted to the Colonial Office and obtained approval of a draft Ordinance abolishing all imprisonment for labour offences. The Government of India also learn that the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to inform Jamaica and British Guiana and also in order to avoid all possibility of misconception Fiji and Trinadad, that the power of imprisonment for labour offences must be completely eliminated from their respective Labour Ordinances before the end of the present year. There is, therefore, the less degree of urgency so far as the immediate interests of the coolies are concerned. And having the pledge of the British Government for the abolition of the indentured system India can freely accept the condition that due time should be allowed for other arrangements to be made before the present system disappears for ever. For that matter delay is also necessary in Indian interests. Some of the worst evils associated with indentured labour, for instance the morally undesirable features of coolie life in the colonies, cannot be attributed wholly or mainly to the indenture and might be found in much the same degree under a system of free emigration. Merely to abolish indentured emigration, a course which implies the refusal to allow any emigrant to leave the country under a contract, would only bring another set of evils in its train. It would mean that recruiters would induce coolies to go without any agreement but by the grant of advances or by fraud. When thus the Government of India would have their power of interference greatly weakened an alternative plan for controlling the conditions of recruitment or emigration has to be worked out and this must of necessity take some little time. But this need in no way detract from the sense of gladness with which Indians of all classes will learn that the indentured system is now doomed.

IRRECONCILABLE PREJUDICE.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I am able to make this announcement in the Council to-day. I have always felt an irreconcilable prejudice against the system of indentured emigration from India to the British Colonies and as the Council is aware one of the earliest acts of administration and one which gave me profound pleasure was the prohibition of such emigration to Natal. The field of the problem since the exclusion of Natal, left indentured emigration only to a small number of British Crown Colonies and to Surinam. In 1910 emigration to Mauritius was also prohibited and though the Government of India have subsequently been approached with a view to its resumption we declined to consider the proposal. In this way considerable progress was made towards the abolition of the system which was thus left in force only in respect of emigration to the four British Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Fiji and to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. My Government then passed the whole question under review in connecion with the report of a committee appointed by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider the general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies including the question of the general advantages to be reaped by India herself and by the particular Colonies concerned. The Committee was presided over by a distinguished ex-member of the Home Civil Service and contained two gentlemen who had served in India and one member was in the Indian Civil Service who had had special experience of the recruiting recruiting districts of the United Provinces. There was no reason to suppose that the committee did not conduct their enquiry with due care and impartiality. The whole trend of their report was to show that the system afforded so much economic and material benefit to the coolies that it ought to be maintained in their interest. And when that late distinguished member of our body Mr. Gokhale, raised the question four years ago, it was on these grounds based on the data supplied by the committee's report that my Government were unable to accept his motion that steps should immediately be taken for the total abolition of the system. But though we did not accept his motion I was greatly impressed as no one could fail to have been, by the intensity of the feeling against indentured emigration, which the debate revealed in this country.

MR. McNEILL'S REPORT.

Sortly afterwards also facts came to my notice which caused me to think that the examination of the question by the Colonial Emigration Commitee had not been sufficiently thorough and I decided to send a special deputation to examine the question anew on the spot in each of the Colonies concerned and in Surinam. I selected for this mission a member of the Indian Civil Service and an Indian gentleman chosen from the United Provinces, the province from which so many emigrants are drawn. And, I confess, I hoped that their investigations would prove the death-blow of the system and in one sense as I shall shortly explain, it has done so, but not in the immediate and decisive manner in which I had hoped and expected. It must be admitted that the first impression produced on reading Mr. McNeill and Mr. Chimanlal's report is that the evils of the system are not so serious as has sometimes been alleged. And in fact the authors of the report have recorded their opinion that the advantages of the system as a whole outweigh its disadvantages, though they by no means ignore certain undesirable features which they wish to see removed. But in spite of their failure to condemn the system root and branch a detailed examination of their report has furnished material which forms an overwhelmingly strong indictment against the further continuance of indentured labour. It has brought to our knowledge damning facts which so far as I am aware, had not been elicited by any previous enquiry and which I am sure have impressed his Majesty's Government as they have impressed us with the necessity of the system being brought to an end. I will tell the Council briefly what these are.

NO ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE.

From the purely material point of view the Government of India, like many other people, had in years gone by looked upon emigration to the Colonies as affording, if only to a limited extent, a means of relief for the congestion and poverty that unhappily prevail in the districts whence the suplies of emigrating labour are mostly drawn. A good deal of detail was given in the report regarding the earning capacity of the coolies in the different Colonies. The opportunity was taken when examining these figures of comparing the wages which a cooly could earn in the different Colonies with the wages which were being offered to the same class of men in the various parts of India where there was a good demand for labour, of comparing not only the wages but the purchasing power of those wages. The elaborate details given in the report brought out in a very striking fashion the effect of the high prices which prevailed in most of the labour Colonies on the value of the cash earnings of the labourer and his family. Not to weary the Council with a mass of details I may state that in the four British Colonies of which I have been speaking the average adult labourer provided that he spends little or nothing except on food and clothes, can save from under 1s to about 3s a week. I need hardly explain that as a matter of fact he never saves anything like as much as this. But that is after all a matter of human nature. Now I do not wish it to be understood that I am in any way accusing the colonial employers of paying unreasonably low wages nor do I wish to minimise the advantages of the prospects that are before the cooly who has worked through his term of indenture. The labourer who works hard and lives thriftily and keeps himself out of trouble among surroundings which, as I shall explain presently, are morally very undesirable, is usually, in a very few years, after the period of what we may call economic probation, able to find for himself a home and a piece of land or employment in one of the towns from which he can soon gain a very comfortable competence. This I am ready to admit. But why should the labourer have to journey thousands of miles over the black water to settle in a strange country and to place himself for a long period under conditions often of an undesirable and in some cases of a revolutionary nature, in order to achieve the desired end when he can obtain in India the choice of either better-paid labour as for instance in the big jute areas of Eastern Bengal or almost equally well-paid labour with the prospects of obtaining in a very few years a home and a piece of land on the Assam tea gardens. It seems rather absurd to find a man going to Fiji for a wage of 26s. a month with rice at 2½ seers to the rupee when he can readily earn 6 or 7s. a week during the jute season in Eastern Bengal with rice selling at a third of the price prevailing in Fiji with the additional advantage that he can if he likes, with far greater ease, take his family with him to add to his earnings than in the case of distant Colonies. It is clear then that the cooly himself does not stand to gain very much by emigration from the point of view of India as a whole. It can hardly be seriously argued that indentured emigration to the Colonies is an important safety-valve for congested districts in India, seeing the total emigration on indenture to the four tropical Colonies during the year 1913 amounted only to a little over 7,700 persons, whereas in the same year Madras alone sent 1,17,000 coolies to the Straits Settlements and 1,90,000 to Ceylon.

SEX PROPORTION.

I now turn to a more important and far more unpleasant aspect of the case. It has very long been known and regretted that the sex proportion of the emigrants was unsatisfactory. This of course is not a matter which arises out of the question of indenture. What we are, however concerned with is the effect which this sex ratio has on the conditions under which the indentured cooly has perforce to live during the period of his indenture. Here the Government of India, for the first time, received full information of certain details which showed that there must be something very wrong indeed with the condition under which these men were living. The death rate among indentured coolies has been decidedly high in some Colonies but the Government of India had never before been able fully to examine the details regarding the share in this death rate attributable to suicides. The figures were truly startling. The average rate of suicides per million of all ages are 45 in Madras and 63 the United Provinces. Suicides are especially frequent among persons of the usual age of indentured labourers, i.e., between the ages of 20 and 30 and we may make a liberal allowance in this respect. But in the Colonies we find the following figures for suicides per million, British Guiana, free population 52, indentured 100; Trinidad free population 134, indentured 400; Fiji free population 147 indentured 926. I do not think we have to seek very far for the cause of the state of things which these figures reveal. In a Parliamentary report for March 1914 the sex proportion among the average Indian population of the various Colonies showed that in Trinidad and Tobago there were nearly twice as many males as females, in British Guiana there were about 26 per cent. more, while in Fiji there were nearly 2½ times as many males as females. As might be expected from these figures there is strong unofficial evidence to show that the sexual immorality prevailing among the coolies is appalling and that domestic relations are largely in abeyance. Such sordid and miserable conditions may well predispose an unhappy man to suicide. Again a necessary result of all systems of indentured labour is the enforcement in the courts of law of breaches of its conditions. I am glad to admit that prosecutions have, largely in response to our repeated and earnest representations, shown a considerable diminution. But even so the average percentage of prosecutions to the indentured population during recent years, has been in Trinidad 23 per cent. in British Guiana 19 per cent., in Jamaica 12 per cent. and in Fiji 13 per cent. The same individual is no doubt often prosecuted more than once and we must make due allowance for this fact. But it is surely an inevitable deduction from the facts and figure I have just been placing before you, that the ultimate force which drives to his death a cooly depressed by home sickness, jealous domestic unhappiness or any other cause, is the feeling of being bound to serve for a fixed period amidst surroundings which is out of his power to change. We may fully admit that the undesirable sex proportion may have more to do with, even than the system of indenture itself. This is a matter which in any case will have to be righted. But at any rate we are at last in a position to free ourselves from the responsibility of compelling the cooly to remain under these conditions without the power of being able to select the place in which, and the master for whom, he will work.

BADGE OF HELOTRY.

I do not wish it to be thought that I am taking a prejudiced view of the action of the Colonies in matters that concerned the physical well-being of the coolies. They have done their utmost. I have already told you of the action taken by the Colonial Government in Fiji to abolish the system of imprisonment for labour offences. Now this action has been approved by his Majesty's Government and its extension to other Colonies insisted on. I mentioned also the Fiji scheme for the settlement of Indian labourers on the land. I am not in a position to say that the action taken by Fiji was directly due to the proposals made by Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal. But it is no doubt true that the recent policy of the Colonial Government has been largely in keeping with their recommendations. I feel that we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Secretary of State for India and to his Majesty's Government for their prompt and sympathetic response to the representations which I and my Government placed before them, and it is fitting for me to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their action. Their attitude in the matter fills me with assurance that what has been promised will be performed to the letter and that the end of the system which has been productive of so much unhappiness and wickedness and has been relatively speaking of so small advantage to this country, is now in sight. No one who knows anything of Indian sentiment can remain ignorant of the deep and genuine disgust to which the continuance of the indentured system has given rise. Educated Indians look on it, they tell us, as a badge of helotry. This is soon to be removed for ever and it is a source of deep personal satisfaction to myself that one of the last official acts that I shall perform in this country is to tell you that I have been able to do something to ensure that Indians who desire to work as labourers in the tropical Colonies may do so under happer conditions and to obtain from his Majesty's Government the promise of the abolition in due course, of a system which educated opinion in India has for long regarded as intolerable and as a stigma upon their race.

Mr. Dadabhoy tendered grateful thanks and said the news of the acceptance of the resolution would be received with genuine satisfaction.

Mr. Shafi thanked his Excellency on behalf of Punjab and said that the indenture system was in direct opposition to British ideals. He said his Excellency laid the country under a deep debt of gratitude.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said the decision would be received with the deepest gratitude all over the country. He submitted that the Government was aware that fraud and misrepresentation were practised in time of recruitment and earnestly requested the Government to stop that as much as possible. He also said that according to the terms of the Act of 1883 the coolies should be told the nature and condition of the works under which they are going to work and that the cherished religion of the coolies would be respected.

Mr. Achariar after thanking H. E. the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government protested against any idea of consulting the Colonial Governments with a view to giving them a real voice in the settlement of the problem. It was, he emphasised, an essentially Indian problem, the Colonials being merely the people who profited from the transaction and he was afraid they might retard the progress. At any rate they ought not to be more than consulted.

After the resolution was formally accepted the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

"The Welsh Department of the Board of Education has issued, in connection with the observance of St. David's Day, a pamphlet of excellent suggestions to teachers in Wales for the teaching of patriotism.

"Especially good is the distinction drawn between true and false patriotism," "The Times."

"'Wrongful actions by one's country (and our country has not always done right) are just as despicable as foul play in a school game.

"'No nation is great whose patriotism takes the form of hating other nations.

"'Devotion to one's country is a bond between free peoples' and so on.

"Also, it is insisted that patriotism is not merely a kind of emotional enjoyment, that it does not consist in feeling proud of what others have done. "You are not a patriot unless you do things for your country yourself."

ANGLO-FRENCH UNION.

PARLIAMENTARIANS SEAL THE BONDS.

FIRST SESSION OF M.P.S' COMMITTEE.

The business sittings of the Franco-British Parliamentary Committee began at Paris on Feb. 23, and were only interrupted after luncheon by the reception of the members by M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, writes the "Daily Mail."

It is understood that during their stay in Paris the committee will read and discuss papers on Britain's contribution to the war. These will deal with the work accomplished by the British Navy, the expansion of the British Army, the manufacture of munitions, and the co-operation of the British Colonies. The French delegates will also contribute papers on various aspects of the war.

At the opening session which was held at 243, Boulevard Saint-Germain, under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, remarkable speeches were delivred by the British and French leaders, Lord Bryce and M. Clemenceau.

Lord Bryce, speaking in French, said the bravery and heroism of France's soldiers and sailors filled Englishmen with enthusiasm but did not surprise them, such bravery being traditional in France. Englishmen also admired the equally heroic conduct of the civilian population and more especially that of French-women. It was to be hoped that this would be the last invasion of France, and that one result of a decisive victory would be to make her frontiers inviolable for ever. "This meeting of members of our two Parliaments," Lord Bryce continued, "is a reply to one of the worst of all the miscalculations which led our enemies to make their disastrous attacks on the liberties of Europe. Our committee, made up as it is of representatives of all parties, all beliefs, and all nationalities in the United Kingdom—English and Irish, Scottish and Welsh—shows that we are not a nation divided against itself, as our enemies erroneously thought they would find us, but an absolutely united people."

A TIME FOR ACTION.

M. Clemenceau, in the course of a speech marked by great elevation of language and sentiment, began by saying that, even at the darkest times, he had never despaired of an Anglo-French understanding, which seemed to him certain to come though he hardly expected to live to see it. "We are meeting, now," he continued, "so as to know and understand one another and to be capable of liking one another. This is a time for action, and soldiers and civilians alike, on both sides of the Channel, are at work, and whatever happens, will remain so to the bitter end As Lord Desart told us yesterday, we have deliberately resolved to hold out. We are giving our children, and we will give all we have.

"The magnificent cause of national independence and human dignity carries such a reward in itself that, however painful our sacrifices may be, we will never complain that we had to give too much. This is the great public secret that has made you cross the sea to come to us. War has brought about the miracle of a profound accord which can never more be broken without disastrous results to civilisation. We did not want war, but we and our Allies want it now, and as long as may be necessary until an absolute victory pays us, and pays our generous sons for the floods of gore such as no earth in history ever absorbed before."

In a magnificent peroration, M. Clemenceau said: "When you return from seeing our soldiers in their trenches, stop in front of the monument where, all in gold on her golden charger, the French peasant girl advances to battle—the girl who, none knows how, was an army in herself, nay, all the armies of France combined. Speak to her, friends of to-day, who will be our friends always, if we are worthy of our destiny. Speak to her. She will hear you and will bend her head in token of reconciliation. Then will your noble pilgrimage be fully achieved, and from us you will receive all that you came for.

THE GREAT COMPACT.

"Heart to heart, like our soldiers side by side, we will live in the great compact of union that shall never more be torn up in any frenzy of animosity, and we shall together have accomplished something that short-sighted spirits may perhaps judge to be mediocre, because all pomp and circumstance is absent from it, but which will none the less mark an epoch in the history of humanity.

"You can judge of the sentiments with which we shall return your honoured visit. At Fontenoy, our forefathers said to yours, 'Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers!' This time you were first with outstretched hands. Messieurs les Anglais, it will not be forgotton."

PROTECTING CIVILISATION.

The British delegates paid their visit to the President of the Chamber of Deputies at two o'clock. M. Paul Deschanel, in a brief address, welcomed them most heartily, and said that close union between France and England had never been more necessary than it was to-day. They were protecting civilisation against a relapse into barbarism and, with the help of their dear and gallant Allies, they would preserve the honour of humanity.

Mr. Stuart Wortley replied on behalf of the visitors, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor remarked that his own participation, as an Irishman, in the proceedings, was a proof that the "sacred union" existed in Great Britain as well as in France.

The visitors afterwards attended the sitting of the Chamber.

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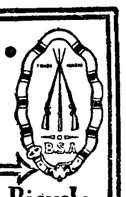

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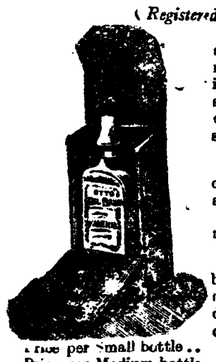

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LUSITANIA SAILOR'S ADVENTURES.

MEDALS, LOVE, AND A SLANDER SUIT.

NOAH'S ARK SCENES.

A man who claimed to have helped in the rescue of the Titanic's passengers, John Francis Sullivan, now a private and a motor driver in the Army Service Corps, was the plaintiff in a remarkable slander action heard before Mr. Justice Lush in the King's Bench, on Feb. 17. The defendant was Mr. Herbert Church, of the Noah's Ark public-house, Deptford. The alleged slander was the statement Mr. Church was said to have made to Mr. Sullivan's mother-in-law that "I don't believe your daughter is his lawful wife. He is a fellow who has a wife in every port."

According to his counsel, Mr. Claughton Scott, Mr. Sullivan, now twenty-nine years old has had an adventurous career. While a seaman in the Cunarder Carpathian he helped in rescuing Titanic passengers. For this service he received a medal from the City of New York. He also had a medal from the Newfoundland Government when as a member of the crew of the Lusitania he helped to rescue the crew of the Mayflower. On the outbreak of war he served in a despatch-boat in the North Sea. Later he became a driver in the Army Service Corps, in which he was at present serving.

He was invalided home from France, said counsel, suffering from pneumonia, "shrapnelled eyes," and bruised kidneys. On being discharged from hospital he was sent to the depot of the Army Service Corps at Deptford. While there he became a customer at the Noah's Ark and he became on very friendly terms with the defendant, who took him out in his motor-car. The plaintiff also made the acquaintance of the barmaid, Miss Steele, and in August 1915 married her at the registrar's office.

A PREVIOUS CEREMONY.

Mr. Sullivan, in the witness-box, said his eyesight was affected by his experiences in France, and he now had to wear glasses. When he went into the Noah's Ark on September 20 the defendant exclaimed. "Take off those glasses and I will put your nose at the back of your head. Take that decoration off; you are not entitled to wear it. Get out or I will throw you out." The witness said defendant offered to bet him £5 that his discharge papers were not really his. The witness replied, "I have not got £5, but I will bet you £3, all I've got, but the bet was too small for the defendant.

Mr. R. J. Willis (for the defence): Were you married at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, on October 1, 1910, to a woman named Anne Jones?—Yes.

How long is it since you heard from your wife?—Three years.

Mr. Justic Lush (to Mr. Willis): On the pleadings you have admitted that he was lawfully married on August 12 to his present wife. You had an opportunity of amending your pleadings and you have not done it. I gather you are suggesting that the marriage to Miss Steele was not a lawful marriage.

Mr. Willis: Quite so.

Mr. Justice Lush: The plaintiff ought to have had the opportunity of proving that the allegation is a mare's nest if it is one. I shall not allow the question.

Mr. Scott said he was instructed that there was a complete answer to the allegation.

The plaintiff admitted that when he married Miss Steele he described himself as a bachelor.

Mr. Willis: Is that a true statement?—It is.

Notwithstanding that, as you have admitted, you were married to Anne Jones in 1910?—Yes.

How do you explain that?—The witness said that when he came home from a voyage in the Lusitania after marrying Anne Jones he found the house empty and the woman gone, "and I was given to understand that she had gone for good. I heard no more of her till two years later, when I received a letter from Canada to the effect that she was already the wife of another man when she married me and that I was at liberty to take my freedom. The Liverpool police, after hearing the circumstances, said if I were wise I should think no more about her and consider myself free. That was why I considered myself a bachelor."

The defendant in his evidence said the plaintiff told him that he received the ribbon he wore from the King for having been in four big shipwrecks—the Empress of Ireland, the Empress of India, the Titanic, and the Lusitania. The witness never told Mrs. Steele that her daughter was not the plaintiff's lawful wife.

Mrs. Steele (excitedly): Remember, you have kissed the Book.

The witness, continuing, denied that he had said that the plaintiff had a wife in every port or that his name was not Sullivan. On the occasion that the plaintiff brought his discharge papers to the Noah's Ark they adjourned to the police station, where the witness told the inspector that he wished to charge the plaintiff with being an impostor. The plaintiff had alleged that he had had a medal from the King for being in the Lusitania when she sank, whereas he was in the Army.

In cross-examination the witness denied that what the plaintiff said to him was that he was in the Lusitania when he received the medal for saving life in the Mayflower. His statement was that he was in the Lusitania when she went down.

Mr. Scott: Why should he receive a medal for being present at the sinking of the Lusitania?—I don't know.

Mr. W. A. Royal, shipwright, a customer at the Noah's Ark, said that the plaintiff had told him that he was present at the sinking of certain ships.

Mr. Willis: What did he say about the Lusitania?—I understood he went down in three ships. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Lush: Just think. Do you suggest that he said he went down three times and then joined the Army? (Laughter.)—No: I understood he was wrecked three times.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £25 damages. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

36 GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

PORTUGUESE SURPRISE.

Thirty-six of the German and Austrian steamships, which have been interned in the Tagus since the beginning of the war, were on February 19, requisitioned by the Government and Portuguese crews were put abroad to replace the Germans, who were taken ashore. The Germans were taken by surprise, and the people of Lisbon became aware of the seizure only when the Portuguese warships fired a salute of 21 guns, when the Portuguese flag was hoisted.

This step was taken as the result of a special law passed by the Portuguese Parliament on February 7 to provide for transport requirements, and also because of the Government's apprehension that the vessels might try to escape. The German crews and their belongings were landed without incident between five and six o'clock in the evening.

Before the officials went on board several Portuguese warships took up a position near the requisitioned ships it order to overawe any possible attempts at resistance. Captain Leotte do Rego, who was in command, then went abroad the torpedo-destroyer Douro and steaming towards the Hamburg-South American liner Santa Ursula ordered her captain to haul down the German flag.

After some minutes' hesitation, the captain complied. The Portuguese flag was soon afterwards hoisted, as well as that of her new naval commander. The Germans were then disembarked and their places taken by Portuguese naval officers, engineers, stokers and bluejackets. When the transfers had been completed a salvo of 21 guns was fired by the Portuguese battleship Vasco de Gama.

Interviewed by a Press correspondent the Portuguese Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government's action was in no way a belligerent measure, but simply a step taken in the public interest and there was no reason to believe it would give rise to any difficulties. The Portuguese Minister in Berlin had been instructed to give full explanations to the German Government and assurances that the interests of the owners were guaranteed.

Among the ships seized are four steamers which may be used as auxiliary cruisers. Some of the commanders of the German ships have presented written protest against the Government's action.

An exchange telegram dated February 19, stated:—

The German ship Ocheneeldt, anchored off Funchal, Madeira, has succeeded in making her escape.

Among the ships seized at Lisbon are several over 8,000 tons.

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KING PETER'S ONE WISH.

"LET ME LIVE TILL MY PEOPLE ARE FREE."

King Peter, who is the guest of the Greek nation, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, said:—

"For those of our Allies who have remained faithful we Serbians have no reproach. They came to our aid too late to save us; but they came. They were not organised for war nor ruled over by soldiers. Had they been so organised, so ruled, perhaps they would have been able to save us. Their triumph is long coming, but it is none the less sure.

"My grandfather was a peasant, and I am prouder of that than of my throne. Crowns are lost, but the pure, clean blood of those who have lived of the earth does not die.

"As for our ally Greece, she has understood differently from us her interests in the Balkans, but apart from her refusal to participate in the war shoulder to shoulder with us, she has in other respects fulfilled the duties of friend and neighbour. To-day we are the guests of the Greek people, and we are grateful for their hospitality."

The old man fell silent. Evidently the effort to talk had been a severe strain. The doctor made a sign to the correspondent, but King Peter felt it, and gathered strength for a final word. He bent forward, his broad, square, short-fingered peasant hands clenched to strike sharply the arms of his chair in emphasis, and shouted: "I live only to see Serbia free. I pray that God may let me live until the day of redemption of my people. On that day I am ready to die. I have struggled a great deal in my life and am tired, bruised and broken from it, but I shall not die before the victory of my fatherland."

LOSING HABEAS CORPUS BY A SLIP.

A strong Court of Appeal has now confirmed the decision of the King's Bench Division that a clause of the Defence of the Realm Act (which was passed in the second month of the war) overrides even the Habeas Corpus Acts, and that, therefore, a British subject may be kept in prison indefinitely without trial.

A Mr. Zadig, a naturalised British subject, who is interned, applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus,, and the King's Bench Division refused it; the decision would have been the same in the case of a British-born subject, for the Defence of the Realm Act gives the Government power during the war to issue regulations 'for securing the public safety and security of the realm,' and one of these regulations enables the Home Secretary to intern anyone he likes in view of his 'hostile origin or association.' On general principle it would be useful that every Act should be followed by a list of those which its provisions supersede, or at least that a comprehensive clause like that in the Defence Act should include a reference to the supersession of famous measures like the Habeas Corpus Acts. It is unsatisfactory to 'see Habeas Corpus by a slip," says the "Manchester Guardian."

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THE REVOLT OF YOUTH.

The manner in which young men of position and assured prospects have thrown all to the four winds, to fling themselves into the war, is of deep significance" says the "Medical Times."

"It is the expression of the innate desire for vividity, swiftness, and hazard in life, which modern civilisation has half-stifled and thrust into the background of the intellect—but which it has failed to kill outright. Wellnigh choked with the ashes of convention, it nevertheless glows in our boyhood, in minor adventures by flood and field, fanned by the perusal of the penny dreadful; and it leaps into clear flame in the lad who runs away to sea. We are far from denying the clear call of patriotism amongst our young men. But curiosity and a thirst for complete change play a part not appreciated by the superficial observer."

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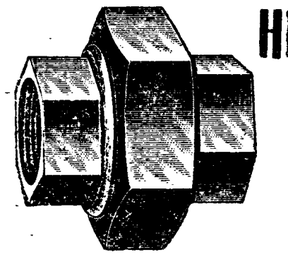

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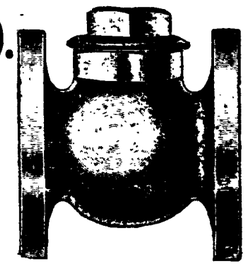

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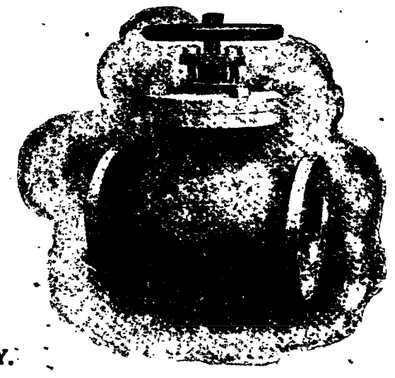

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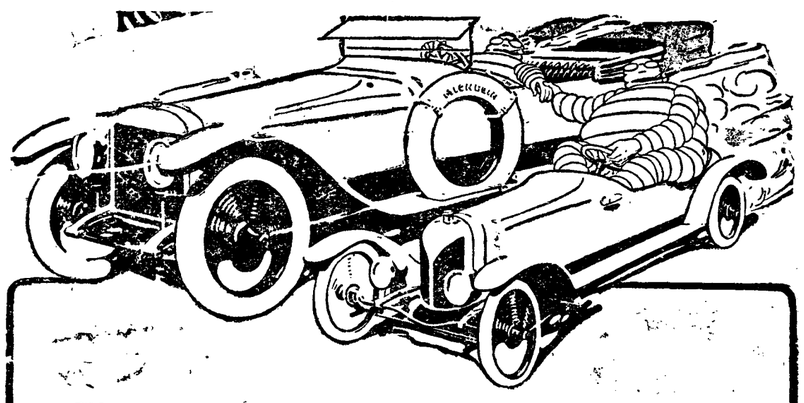

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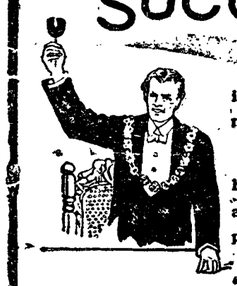

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
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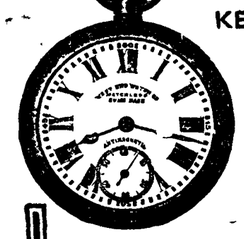

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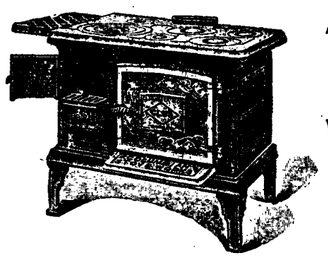

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